

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Winter...
Spectrum tells you what you want to know about the Winter Olympics

...woollies
Fashion Page looks at the Jaeger comeback

Fishing...
Conrad Voss Bark on fishing and Brian Gianville on football

...for votes...
Bernard Levin attacks a "corrupt bargain" between Conservatives and Labour

...and prizes
Computer Horizons invites entries for its national competition with many valuable prizes

Duke of Beaufort dies at 83

The Duke of Beaufort, former Master of the Queen's Horse and a lifelong friend of the Royal Family, died at his home at Badminton, Gloucestershire, yesterday. He was 83.

The Duke, who made the name of Badminton known all over the world, was Britain's longest serving master of foxhounds and the country's best known hunting personality.

Obituary, page 16

Mirror defence

Journalists at Mirror Group Newspapers are seeking four years' pay in the event of an unwanted predator taking over the newspapers

Page 17

Korchnoi order

A Swiss court ordered Viktor Korchnoi, the exiled Russian chess grandmaster, to pay his son Igor £20,000 compensation for the time he spent in a Soviet labour camp

Page 6

Embryo conflict
Divisions within the Warnock committee over human embryo research and surrogate mothers could pose serious difficulties for the Government in deciding controls over test-tube baby development

Page 3

Man-made heart
The University of Utah says of its experience of transplanting a mechanical heart into a man that further trials should be encouraged. The patient lived for 112 days after the transplant

Page 16

Haughey attack
Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Opposition leader, accused the British Government of humiliating the Irish Government in its reply to Dublin's complaints over the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Ulster

Page 2

Second chance
Putting a brave face on the loss of a 70m satellite, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger plan to launch a second communications satellite today

Page 7

Assam protest
The state of Assam virtually closed down in protest during a visit by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Shops and bazaars were shut and almost no private traffic ran

Page 4

England fiasco
England were bowled out for 82 and 93 when New Zealand defeated them by an innings and 132 runs in the second Test match at Christchurch

Page 20, 28

Greenwich time, pages 10, 11
A special report on Greenwich's National Maritime Museum, which this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

Leader page 15
Letters: On the Airbus, from Admiral Sir Raymond Lycett; GCHQ, from Sir Brian Tovey; and Lt-Col J A Waite; Insi hedgerows, from Lord Melchett and others

Leading articles: Queen and Commonwealth: Reagan
Features, pages 12-13

Mrs Thatcher's new view of Reagan: South Africa looks for a way out of Namibia; Ferdinand Mount's first column for *The Times*, Monday Page on portrait painters; Spectrum: Yoko Ono today

Obituary, page 16
The Duke of Beaufort, Sir Arthur Armitage

Hope fading in Lebanon as cabinet resigns

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With almost half his capital under shellfire and with some units of his army on the point of throwing down their arms, President Amin Gemayel yesterday accepted the resignation of his entire cabinet in the slim hope that a national coalition government can be formed to prevent a final slide into civil war in Beirut.

Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Sunni Muslim Prime Minister, handed in his resignation at the presidential palace at Baabda, telling Mr Gemayel: "I hope, rather I insist, that you accept it immediately."

His statement implied that the United States' refusal to countenance change in the Israeli-Lebanese unofficial peace treaty had led to his resignation.

Mr Wazzan has agreed, for the second time in six months, to act as a caretaker prime minister but Mr Gemayel now has to find Muslim politicians prepared to take up ministerial posts in an administration which has long been regarded by the opposition as Phalangist.

Any potential prime minister - who under the Lebanese national covenant must be a Sunni Muslim - is likely to insist that the May 17 unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel be abrogated and that the divisions of power in the Cabinet be changed so as to give Muslims the dominant influence in all policy-making.

Mr Gemayel will now be considering whether he can possibly accept such conditions if he does, he could lose the last vestiges of his Phalangist support. If he does not, then it is difficult to see how Cabinet government can go on. Time is very short now. And if the army starts to fall apart, then such changes will be merely academic.

Despite the resignation of the government, there still seems little hope that the battle around Beirut - which have now cost

Just four hours earlier, Major Michel Lahoud of the Lebanese Army's G2 intelligence service had told foreign correspondents at the Ministry of Defence that no Shia Muslim troops had deserted the ranks. But he described the appeal by Mr Nabih Berri, the "Amal" leader, to Shia soldiers not to fire militiamen of their own religion as "dangerous".

Major Lahoud had called a press conference to announce that the Lebanese Army had recaptured positions they had earlier lost to "Amal" in the Galerie Semaan area and to complain that at least one Syrian intelligence agent - and 250 Palestinian guerrillas from Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command were now fighting on the Shia side in West Beirut.

There was no doubt the fierce battles that have been going on around Galerie Semaan. The Lebanese Army had by yesterday afternoon lost 22 soldiers killed and 197 wounded in the three days of fighting for St Michel's Church and Lebanese Army tanks were still firing shells into the shuns of the Chiyah neighbourhood.

Deepening crisis, page 6

£1m ransom demand for missing diplomat

By David Nicholson-Lord

West Midlands police last night appealed to the kidnappers of a senior Indian diplomat based in Birmingham to make contact.

Mr Ravindra Mhatre, aged 48 and an assistant high commissioner, disappeared on his way home from the commission's city centre office on Friday night, shortly before a note was delivered to Reuter's news agency in London demanding a £1m ransom and the release of Indian political prisoners.

The note was from the Kashmir Liberation Army.

The police spent yesterday continuing inquiries among the large Kashmiri community in the West Midlands. Mr Thomas Mefien, the force's assistant chief constable, who is heading the inquiry, said Mr Mhatre had no connection with Kashmir.

Diplomatic sources last night knew nothing about the Kashmir Liberation Army except that it seemed to be based in London and was opposed to the

Leader page 15
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Mrs Thatcher's new view of Reagan: South Africa looks for a way out of Namibia; Ferdinand Mount's first column for *The Times*, Monday Page on portrait painters; Spectrum: Yoko Ono today

Obituary, page 16
The Duke of Beaufort, Sir Arthur Armitage

Home News 2-4 **Parliament** 16 **Overseas** 4-7 **Prem Bonds** 28 **Arts** 8 **Religion** 16 **Business** 17-19 **Science** 20-23 **Court** 16 **TV & Radio** 27 **Crossword** 28 **Theatres, etc** 27 **Diary** 14 **Weather** 28 **Law Report** 6 **Wills** 16

Features 12-13 **Commonwealth: Reagan** **Leading articles: Queen and Commonwealth: Reagan** **Features, pages 12-13**

Mrs Thatcher's new view of Reagan: South Africa looks for a way out of Namibia; Ferdinand Mount's first column for *The Times*, Monday Page on portrait painters; Spectrum: Yoko Ono today

Obituary, page 16
The Duke of Beaufort, Sir Arthur Armitage

Mr Reagan: Hay fever and hearing aids

exercises regularly, is mentally alert, sticks to a moderate diet, keeps his weight to a proper 13



Depair in Beirut: Weeping Shia Muslim women emerging from underground shelters to find their houses in ruins.

Andropov's illness puts summits in doubt

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Fresh doubts about the Soviet leadership appear to rule out any summit involving the ailing President Andropov, despite a cautiously positive response to Mrs Thatcher's call for East-West contacts after her successful visit to Hungary.

There was alarm on Saturday when Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, suddenly cancelled a trip to India without explanation. The illness or death of the minister would be a serious blow to the Andropov leadership, in which Marshal Ustinov is one of the three top men.

It is also possible that his sudden change of plan was linked with the deteriorating health of President Andropov, who has not been seen since August. He has kidney and heart ailments.

There was an air of almost eerie calm in Moscow yesterday, with streets deserted and no sign of unusual activity around the Kremlin.

Mr Andropov has reportedly returned to his dacha outside Moscow, but is not fully active. He is still unable to receive Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who has been conducting a one-man peace mission in world capitals.

There are reports of an extraordinary Central Committee plenum in the near future, though this could mean after the Supreme Soviet elections on March 4. Mr Andropov would normally address constituents in his Moscow district and vote.

The Soviet press yesterday only briefly reported Mrs Thatcher's talks in Budapest and ignored her call for Soviet politicians to visit the West. But diplomats said the Soviets' response was cautious yet positive.

● **BUDAPEST:** Mrs Thatcher appeared anxious on Saturday to discourage further speculation about the chances of her making a early visit to Moscow (Julian Haviland writes).

She thought it "much too soon" for a summit of leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States or other countries. A lot of groundwork needed to be done.

"One needs to have got a long way with improving understanding and perhaps back to the disarmament talks, with some progress made on them, before one approaches a summit meeting," she said at a press conference in Budapest.

"You know what would happen if one were announced... Expectations would be enormously high and they would only tend to be dashed."

Mrs Thatcher confirmed she was aiming at some form of top-level meeting, but added: "That is not the kind of summit I want, eventually."

Indian embassies have been told to increase security.

stone eight pounds, appears younger than his chronological age and has a face which has suffered less in office than those of younger recent presidents. So say the doctors.

The medical men clearly have in mind the ravages wreaked on President Carter and President Nixon by the exigencies of the White House. Mr Carter was a worrier, with a fussy-minded preoccupation with detail, and Mr Nixon had enough to feel threatened.

Mr Reagan's age could become an election issue, so the White House has been defying history. Kourad Adenauer was seven months older than Mr Reagan is now when he became West German Chancellor

in 1949. He then served another 14 years. Winston Churchill left office at 80 - not by any means, as the records prove, a fit man - and Charles De Gaulle was 78 when he left power.

Mr Reagan also suffers a form of hay fever which is aggravated by long flights and dusty hotels.

It often said that he is "intellectually incurious" - meaning lazy.

Before he took office three years ago, he told a reporter that he would be examined regularly by a White House physician and would resign immediately if there was "serious evidence" of senility or mental deterioration.

Mondale campaign diary, page 6

making of a film many years ago. "Certainly," Dr House said, "the President's hearing loss will not be a problem for the next four years."

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Mondale campaign diary, page 6

The other ear was harmed by the firing of a pistol during the

6

Doctors ordered to tell all about Reagan's health

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

President Reagan, aged 73 today, has a few minor physical ailments. He is, for example, allergic to some of the stuffed reliefs in the White House and requires weekly injections. Even so, as a white male, he has the statistical probability of living another 9.7 years.

These and other portents of Mr Reagan's survival chances, if he wins another four-year term, come from modifying interviews with White House doctors. The President more or less ordered them to discuss his health. The oldest president of the United States wants the world to know he can take it.

Mr Reagan is physically fit,



Mr Reagan: Hay fever and hearing aids

exercises regularly, is mentally alert, sticks to a moderate diet, keeps his weight to a proper 13

Kinnock would dismantle Polaris

By Our Political Correspondent

A Labour government led by Mr Neil Kinnock would dismantle and dump any British nuclear deterrent system, whether Polaris or Trident, on taking office.

The speed of unilateral nuclear disarmament would be determined solely by the time scientists and engineers would need to take the system apart. Mr Kinnock has told close colleagues.

Although Mr Kinnock has said publicly that he would get rid of Polaris in the lifetime of a five-year Parliament, the new acceleration will surprise many Labour MPs and party members.

Nuclear disarmament has now become an absolute and unqualified priority for a Kinnock government. But the new-found urgency also implies that Labour will renounce all nuclear arms without any prior assurance that the Soviet Union will match British action.

The party's manifesto said only last year: "Britain's Polaris force will be included in the nuclear disarmament negotiations in which Britain must take part. We will, after consultation, carry through in the lifetime of the next Parliament, our non-nuclear defence policy."

Mr Kinnock told a group of visiting American Congressmen last month that he would not order the nuclear deterrent to be fired, even if Britain was subjected to a nuclear attack. He therefore feels that the weapons must be abandoned, otherwise they attract the threat of attack.

The new Labour line contrasts starkly with the inbuilt ambiguities of Mr Michael Foot's election campaign. But Mr Kinnock, too, has provoked some past doubts about his intentions by mixing unilateral and multilateral nuclear disarmament in a way that so confused commentators and voters at the last election.

In a keynote speech for the Labour leadership at Dundee on September 24, for example, he said: "It is our intention to phase out Polaris when we come to power and to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers to develop comprehensive multilateral packages."

If Mr Kinnock, as Prime Minister, had already ordered the dumping of Polaris, or Trident, Britain would have no role to play in nuclear disarmament talks.

Although Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, cannot be expected to endorse such a policy switch, it is understood that Mr Roy Hattersley, the new deputy leader, has already accepted that Polaris, Trident and cruise would be renounced as soon as possible after Labour takes office.

Letters, page 15

Spend some time at Co-op 84 and spend a lot less in future...

The worker co-operative movement is gathering force throughout the world. For many it is

Ban on unions essential, former GCHQ chief says

By Richard Evans

Sir Brian Tovey, director which the management was until last September of the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, believes it is essential to ban trade unions there.

After making clear at the weekend that he was largely responsible for the plan to exclude unions from the intelligence-gathering centre, he defends the Government's handling of the controversy in a letter to *The Times*. In it he says: "I do not consider any other means of presentation and implementation could sensibly have been put forward."

Sir Brian's remarks are aimed in particular at Lord Bancroft, former head of the Civil Service, who, in a letter to *The Times* last Friday, defended the issue as "hindsightingly inept".

Lord Bancroft added yesterday: "My old service has been made into a sort of helpless pawn by the way the Government has handled this particular episode, and the political parties are now playing political games with it."

"That is something the vast majority of civil servants emphatically do not want. Who wants friends like the *Morning Star* or enemies like very worried and genuinely concerned government backbenchers? The sooner this can be settled by quiet conversations between the Government and the staff, the better for all concerned, including national security."

Sir Brian disclosed at the weekend how he drew up plans in 1981 to denounce GCHQ after several years of sporadic disruption, because he thought it was the only way to guarantee continuity.

The "turning point" came with an industrial dispute at Cheltenham in February 1979, when a few hundred civil servants walked out in support of a pay claim, he disclosed in *The Sunday Times*. "From that time onwards there was always an undercurrent of worry in some part of the office. It might be the radio operators this week, the communication officers the next."

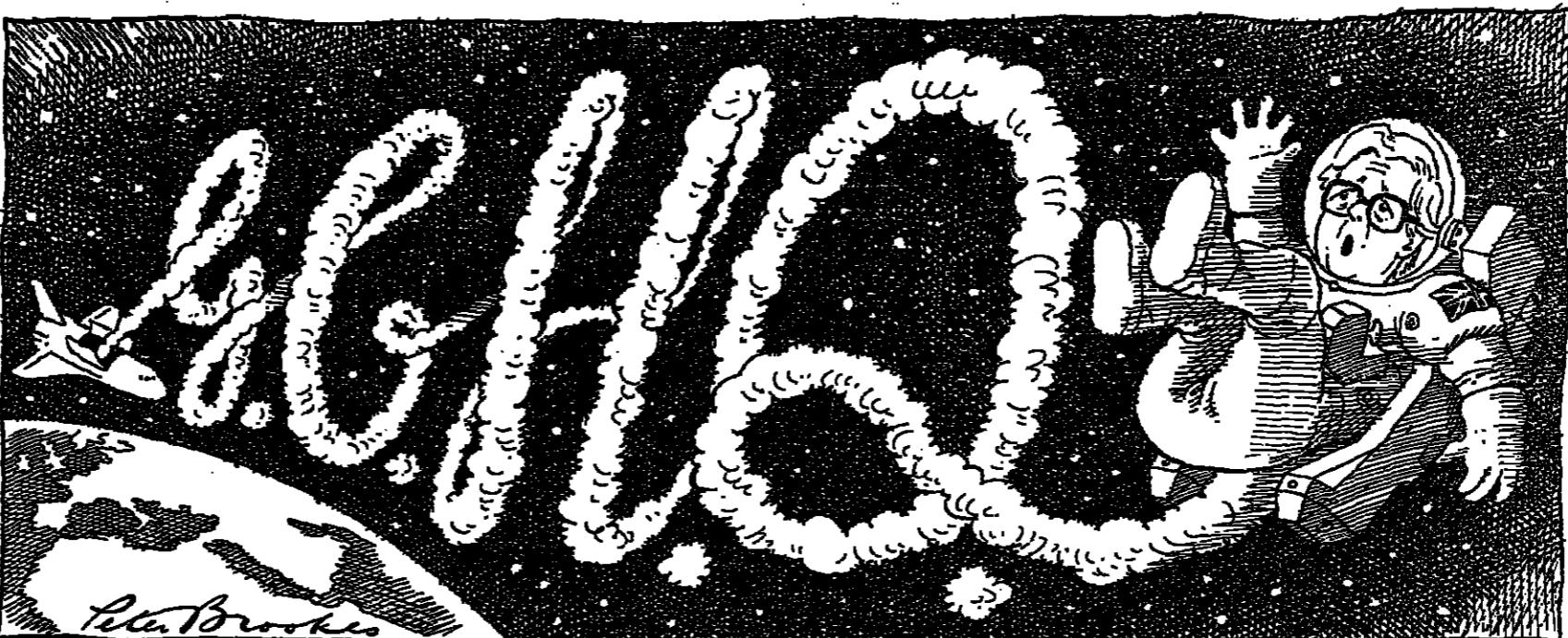
Sir Brian, in so far unpublishable remarks during last week's interview, added: "You could say that almost at any time during the past five years there was some incipient trouble."

Sir Brian confirmed that the union disruption meant GCHQ did not operate at peak efficiency during the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, after which he spent a lot of time talking to customers "apologizing" for GCHQ's performance, and during the Polish crisis which led to a "heavy and somewhat embarrassing reliance on our allies, particularly the US".

Despite claims last week by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary that the ban was not the result of direct pressure from America, Sir Brian says there was "subtle pressure" from the other side of the Atlantic. "We noticed a reluctance to enter into work-sharing. It was the beginning of a reluctant feeling that 'we don't know whether we can rely on the Brits'."

Letters, page 15

Sir Brian Tovey (Photograph: Peter Duane)



Answer on Duke's visit 'humiliating'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The British Government was accused yesterday of humiliating Dr Garret Fitzgerald's coalition administration in the Irish Republic in the controversy over Friday's visit by the Duke of Edinburgh to Drum-

bad barracks, Co Antrim.

The barracks are shared by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, of whom the Duke is Colonel, and the 2nd Co Armagh Battalion of the Ulster Defence Regiment, eight of whose members have been charged with murdering two Roman Catholics.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail opposition party, criticized the brief reply to Dublin's protest as insensitive and said it made a farce of claims that Anglo-Irish relations were on a friendly basis.

He said the Government of the Irish Republic has a right to give views on security and constitutional issues in Northern Ireland and supported calls for the disbandment of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

Mr Haughey said "an insensitive and uncaring British Government" was to blame.

He added: "The unions have done an efficient and justified job for their members. Please do not think I am anti-union."

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Letters, page 15

Experts advise nuclear cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

An influential group of British defence experts is calling for Nato to adopt a new strategy

of relying less on nuclear weapons.

The experts also want changes in British defence policy, which until recently some of them were helping to decide as senior officials at the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall.

The group, which includes Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under Secretary at the Ministry

until just over a year ago, and Sir Ronald Mason, former Chief Scientific Adviser of defence in Whitehall, has been carrying out a study since 1980 under the chairmanship of Lord Cameron, Marshal of the RAF, who was previously Chief of the Defence Staff. The report,

published today by the British Atlantic Committee, proposes the withdrawal of all battlefield nuclear weapons in favour of new technology precision-guided munitions (PGM) including cruise missiles with conventional warheads.

Accurate "smart" (target selecting) weapons, together with other electronic advances in communications and target acquisition, could offset the Warsaw Pact's superiority in numbers. But the public would be "astonished" at how little collective thinking had been carried out by the alliance, its author adds.

In their criticism of Britain, they say that a "considerable inventory" of war stocks is needed to bring British services up to the standards of their allies.

They want an end to money being spent on missiles rather than the platforms to carry them, a theme which lay behind the 1981 defence review carried out by Sir John Nott, the former Secretary of State for Defence.

The Falklands war showed that surface warships can be nearly as vulnerable as the vessels they are supposed to protect.

The report criticizes the Ministry of Defence's decision to buy the British Alarm anti-radar system for aircraft as opposed to the United States' Harpoon.

Diminishing the Nuclear Threat: Nato's defence and new technology (British Atlantic Committee, £1).

Orders for Sizewell attacked

By Our Science Editor

The Department of Energy and Electricity Generating Board were accused yesterday of conspiring to override the public inquiry into a proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk.

The charge followed an announcement that the board will issue orders this week for design work and components worth £100m.

The Government has given the board permission, even though the public inquiry is only at the halfway stage. Moreover, the shortest time by which Sir Frank Layfield's report and formal manning procedures could be completed before permission could be granted would be 18 months.

The objections will be put to Sir Frank tomorrow when the inquiry resumes, by Mr John Valentine, representing the Stop Sizewell B Association.

Hunt accident

Mr Mark Vestey, brother of Lord Vestey was being treated in Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Oxfordshire yesterday after badly injuring his spine in a hunting accident in Gloucestershire. Mr Vestey, of Andoversford near Cheltenham, was said to be stable.

Peaceful note

Joan Baez, the American singer whose song "We shall overcome" became an anthem for peace movements visited the Greenham Common air base in Berkshire and led them in a camp fire sing-song yesterday.

Pit pay deal

The 16,000-strong British Association of Colliery Management has accepted the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent pay offer rejected by the National Union of Mineworkers, whose overtime ban is now in its 15th week.

Soldier dies

The body of a Territorial Army soldier aged 35, who was one of 70 taking part in a Special Air Services Regiment selection course, was found yesterday near a reservoir in the Brecon Beacons.

Confusion but no dishonour

Nothing that has so far been revealed should require Sir Geoffrey to resign over the Cheltenham imbroglio. He has been confused, but he has not acted dishonourably. He was not alone in taking the decision, and he should not be asked to take the sole responsibility for it, especially as the Prime Minister herself was actively involved.

For him to go now would be a blow to her prestige. A Prime Minister who was forced within four months to part with two senior Cabinet ministers against her will and declared intention would find that her own authority had been diminished.

Sir Geoffrey will be a liability as Foreign Secretary if he cannot recover the attention and respect of the House of Commons. It is no use having in that post a minister whose policies look rather more convincing before he has explained them.

There is no case for any dramatic move. But the Foreign Secretary must be able to expand the Government's foreign policy. It is on his success in doing so that Sir Geoffrey's suitability for the office should be judged over the next few months.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

When a senior minister finds it necessary to deny that he is about to resign one knows he is in trouble. Twice within the past few months Sir Geoffrey Howe has suffered a parliamentary humiliation. It happened first after the invasion of Grenada; then last week he experienced still deeper embarrassment over the Cheltenham intelligence centre. It is these presentation difficulties that are undermining his political position more than the substance of the issue.

As Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey has the advantage of being personally closer to the Prime Minister than either of his predecessors. Lord Carrington's knowledge of international affairs commanded her admiration, but it was not an easy relationship. Mr Pym was never on the same wavelength with her. Sir Geoffrey and Mrs Thatcher, however, developed an increasingly effective partnership during his years at the Treasury - after a difficult beginning when he became Shadow Chancellor without any assurance that he would get the job in government.

With a Prime Minister who is taking an increasingly active part in foreign affairs, there is something to be said for a low-key Foreign Secretary. That is Sir Geoffrey's style. The smaller the group the more likely he is to be persuasive. His grasp of detail is usually good, his manner is always friendly. He is popular with his Cabinet colleagues, which proved a considerable asset at the Treasury because it removed the sting of personal bitterness from the arguments over economic policy.

Impact rather than rationale

These are the qualities which ought to make Sir Geoffrey a successful international negotiator. His experience as Chancellor fits him particularly well for the critical bargaining over the European Community budget. But it is necessary for even a low-key Foreign Secretary with an assertive Prime Minister to be persuasive with a much wider audience.

Strangely enough, it is more necessary for a Foreign Secretary than for a Chancellor. This is not because more people are concerned about foreign than economic policy, which is plainly not the case. But at the Treasury policy tends to speak for itself. It is not the rationale but the impact that matters. How many of us remember Budget statement for its rhetorical effect? We simply want to know whether the Chancellor is going to put up taxes or bring them down.

But a Foreign Secretary is dealing more with uncertainties and intangibles. He has to be able to command the confidence of Parliament and the country that he is pursuing the right course even when there can be no demonstrable proof that he is doing so. This is why the practice of diplomacy can be a peculiarly difficult art in a democracy in which the electorate is looking for quick results and politicians for swift justification.

King's Cross, 50 minutes.

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Data protection: 1

Bill is an urgent balancing act

Not shall the data stored be excessive in relation to it.

Sources and persons to whom data is disclosed will also have to be registered. Details will be available to people with information stored on them.

If the principles are breached and damage or distress to a person is likely, the Registrar can issue an enforcement notice requiring a remedy or, as a final sanction, a deregistration notice.

Individuals have a right of access, they must be told by a data user if he holds information about them and can obtain a copy of it. Court action for access can be sought.

Exemptions

If the person is damaged by wrong data or inadequate security leading to disclosure or destruction of that data, the Bill provides for correction or erasure.

There are exemptions: data which has neither to be registered, supervised by the Registrar nor is subject to protection principles. Examples are data relating to national security or held on small home computers for domestic purposes and information held for payroll purposes or for financial accounting.

Information held by the police will have to be registered. But the Bill allows exemptions from the provisions covering access and non-disclosure. Access to information held for law enforcement or revenue purposes will not be possible, if it would prejudice them.

Under the Bill, as at present, data users can disclose information to the police. Examples are credit card firms, universities, accountants and local authorities.

The Bill does not apply to manual records, however, because the Government thinks that a regulating system for those would be too bureaucratic.

The Registrar's job will be to see that personal data users comply with standards for its collection, storage and use.

Any person wishing to find out whether a company keeps a file of personal data will be able to do so from the register, which will reveal the purpose too. The Bill says that this data will not be used or disclosed in a way incompatible with that purpose.

Speedier press rulings

The Press Council begins a new service today aimed at fast correction of significant factual errors in newspapers and magazines, or a quick ruling where complainants and editors disagree.

The so-called "fast track" does not replace the council's general service for more complicated complaints.

Instead of being considered first by a complaints committee and adjudicated upon by the full Press Council, disputed claims for corrections will be judged by a panel consisting of two Press Council members sitting with the Press Council's director, Mr Kenneth Morgan.

The body of a Territorial Army soldier aged 35, who was one of 70 taking part in a Special Air Services Regiment selection course, was found yesterday near a reservoir in the Brecon Beacons.

Danger underfoot: minefields around Port Stanley; others surround Port Howard, Fox Bay and Goose Green

When the Argentine soldiers surrendered they often filled in their trenches. As a result the EOD men are digging them out again to remove potentially dangerous ammunition which has been left in many of them.

This may mean digging out trenches to a depth of 4ft. Despite the fact that the Falklands are generally scrubby dry at the moment after an unusually good summer, many of the trenches on Murray Heights, which were dug in peat, are filled with water to above ankle height.

While I was there a mortar was dug out, and at least four others have been found in the vicinity as well as quantities of detonators, grenades, and other ammunition.

Apart from such dangerous material, some of the trenches are strewn with clothing and other equipment ranging from boots and sleeping bags to jars of hair cream and tubes of toothpaste which the Argentines abandoned.

Digging out the trenches is very unpleasant. The men alternate a week of trench clearing with a week of marching across the very rough moorland looking for explosives lying on the ground. For some, such as Corporal Hamish Menzies from Hull, this is not sufficiently energetic, and he makes a point of carrying a 60lb rucksack so as to get more fitness training out of the work.

So far nearly two and a half million items of ammunition have been found throughout the islands. The bulk of it is small arms ammunition, but there have also been over 12,000 shells, nearly 5,000 grenades and rockets, 21,000 mortar rounds and 2,700 mines. In all, the EOD units are estimated to have cleared about 35,000 acres of battlefield debris since the conflict ended.

Rescue mission, page 6

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Surrogate mothers and embryo research put committee in a quandary

By Thomson Prentice and Nicholas Timmins

The Government is likely to face serious difficulties in deciding on controls over test-tube baby developments and research on human embryos because of divisions within the Warnock Committee, set up 15 months ago to advise on artificial reproduction and its implications.

The committee, which hopes to report to Mr Norman Fowler, secretary of state for Social Services, in June, has yet to draw up recommendations.

But inquiries by *The Times* indicate it is having substantial problems producing unanimous recommendations in two key areas.

One is how far research on human embryos should be permitted to go. The other is the surrogate mothers, or "womb-leasing", in which women bear children for childless couples which are surrendered soon after birth.

A committee member said: "We are breaking totally new ground, medically and morally. We are coming up against subjects and areas we never dreamed of. We can make recommendations, but I am glad we do not have to make the decisions".

The committee of 16, chaired by Dame Mary Warnock, meets again this week to try to resolve the issue of surrogacy.

There is growing concern among members that they will be unable to produce a unanimous view at a critical time. One surrogacy agency is preparing to open in Surrey, and Mrs

Anna McCurley, Conservative MP for Renfrew, West and Inverclyde, is awaiting a second reading on her private member's Bill to make such agencies illegal.

Unanswered questions remain: Who is the legal mother? Is a surrogate contract binding? Is the child legitimate? What if the "carrying mother" changes her mind about surrendering the baby, or if the parents decide not to accept it?

The introduction of the test-tube baby technique raises further vexing issues. A mother who cannot carry a child could have her egg fertilized by her husband's sperm, and another woman could bear the child. That would make the child genetically the off-spring of the parents, as opposed to just the father if a surrogate mother is artificially fertilized by the father's sperm.

But does that make "womb-leasing" more or less acceptable? Should it be permitted only within the National Health Service, with commercial organizations, in which surrogate mothers receive fees, prohibited from carrying out the operations?

The committee also has the daunting task of deciding whether research should be permitted on embryos; if so what types; how far should scientists be allowed to "grow" embryos in the laboratory; and whether they should be permitted to manufacture embryos, rather than using "spare" embryos which are the by-product.

Pensioners fly away from the winter

By Kenneth Gosling

A week before Christmas, Mr Norman Ford and his wife, Rita, closed their bungalow at Swaffham in Norfolk, asked their neighbours to keep an eye on it and set off for Majorca.

The Fords' extended holiday, taken under Intasun's Golden Days plan, is an example of an increasingly popular way for British pensioners to escape cold weather and high fuel bills. At the Santa Ana Hotel near Palma there is entertainment, all meals are provided and temperatures are in the 60s.

Intasun has sent about 20,000 customers to Spanish resorts this winter.

Mr Ford, aged 74, a former company secretary, goes away in winter for his health, usually taking a self-catering apartment. This year, after a spell in hospital, he chose an hotel.

It has cost £1,500. The first four weeks, including Christmas and new year, with the flight, came to £289 per person; subsequent weeks come to £39 each. In addition they allow £300 spending money.

Mr Charles Thacker is 71, a retired civil servant from Wimborne, Dorset. The eight weeks he and his wife, Trudy, are spending at the Santa Ana are costing £460 for each of them, including flights.

"I believe", Mr Thacker said, "that it's the ideal thing to cut the winter in half. Next time we will probably choose another place and go for a longer time."

Mr Roger Madge, product manager of Thomson Holidays, which runs Young at Heart tours for the over 55s, said demand this year had been very strong. "It's generally ahead over last year. A typical

use of the test-tube baby technique.

Scientists argue that research on the early development of such embryos could improve the test-tube baby technique, and throw light on the development of genetic and other handicapping defects, such as Down's Syndrome, which could lead to improved advice on prevention.

It has even been suggested that it might eventually be possible to split an embryo, implant half to produce a child, while freezing the other half.

At present, only the most limited studies have been undertaken on human embryos but the issue raises crucial questions about when life begins.

The committee has however made significant progress on some issues, including Artificial Insemination by Donor (AID), where the wife of an infertile husband is made pregnant by another man's sperm.

The committee is likely to recommend licensing clinics that carry out AID, legislation to make the children legitimate, and restrictions on the number of times one donor can be used, to limit the risk of half-brothers and sisters meeting and having children who would run a higher risk of handicap.

A key recommendation is likely to be that a standing advisory committee should monitor developments in the field that has changed rapidly since the committee began work.

Waldorf may get £150,000

By Stewart Tindall
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard is expected to pay a settlement of up to £150,000 to Mr Stephen Waldorf, who was shot and beaten with a gun when police mistook him for David Martin, a fugitive in London in January last year.

In October two detectives were acquitted of charges of attempted murder during a trial at the Central Criminal Court. Both have now returned to duties with the Metropolitan Police.

Yesterday Scotland Yard would not comment on the reported £150,000 settlement figure.

Surviving victims of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who successfully sued the killer for damages, were told yesterday not to expect any payment from him because Sutcliffe was now penniless.

An accountant handling his financial affairs said: "His assets are as near nil as makes no difference".

Discontent over supermarkets

Changes in food retailing in recent years, and the growing dominance of large supermarkets and discount stores, have been far from generally welcomed, according to a survey published in *The Grocer*.

Nearly half of those interviewed found shopping less pleasurable than five years ago, and among those aged over 35 the proportion was 57 per cent. Among complaints were rude and unhelpful staff.

Boy improves

Doctors at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, reported an improvement yesterday in the condition of Ben Hardwick, aged two, who underwent a liver transplant on January 23. On Saturday he had been said to be "less well".

Dead girl plea

Mrs Nuala Fennell, a minister in the Irish Government, said a full inquiry is needed into the case of a convent pupil, aged 15, found dying while giving birth outside a church in Granard, co Longford last week.

Moors rescue

Eighteen trainee Army cooks needed hospital treatment yesterday after getting lost on a navigational exercise in freezing weather, on Dartmoor.



Norman and Rita Ford in Majorca, taking a cheap and increasingly popular way out of the British winter.

Polite moves at The Spectator

By David Nicholson-Lord

Sportsmanship prevailed at *The Spectator* yesterday after the announcement that Mr Alexander Chancellor, its editor for nine years and scion of a noted journalistic family, is to be replaced in the editorial chair by Mr Charles Moore, a youthful and relatively unknown newcomer.

In spite of its tiny circulation (20,000), the magazine's editorship is highly prized on the intellectual wing of British journalism and the news of Mr Chancellor's departure brought reports of mass resignations. But even where those proved well-founded, it transpired that everyone had done the decent thing.

Mr J. G. "Algy" Clegg, the magazine's proprietor, and

financial saviour, said that he wanted Mr Chancellor, aged 44, to maintain his association with *The Spectator* and had offered him a "more elevated" position. Mr Chancellor said that he would reach a decision on the proposal when he knew what it was. But he was "extremely pleased" that Mr Moore had the job.

Mr Moore, aged 27, the magazine's political correspondent and a former *Daily Telegraph* leader writer, was said to be "happy and nervous" at the prospect awaiting him.

Three of *The Spectator*'s best-known columnists originally decided to resign before Mr Moore's appointment as resigning after it might convey the impression of spitefulness.

Losses at *The Spectator* were £320,000 when Mr Cluff, an oil millionaire, took over in 1981, but were "nearer £100,000" last year. Under Mr Chancellor's editorship, circulation has grown from a low of 11,000.



Clowning in church: The actor Ron Moody, president of the Clown International organization, joined about fifty clowns at Holy Trinity Church, Dalston, east London, yesterday for the annual service in memory of the great clown Grimaldi. Afterwards the clowns performed for children in the church hall. Photograph: Suresh Karadia.

Children's mystery illness identified

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The cause of periodic epidemics among school children of a highly contagious but mysterious illness, characterized by a rash-like rash on the cheeks and symptoms similar to German measles, has been identified. An investigation which began with the analysis of serum from children from two schools in north London during an outbreak last year, has identified the infectious organism as *Parvovirus B19*.

That is the first *Parvovirus* to be linked to human disease. The prefix *Parvo* denotes that it is the smallest known infectious agent. Microbiologists are considering the possibility of other strains causing illness or adding to complications.

The research which implicated the organism was done by groups working with Dr Mary Anderson at King's College Hospital Medical School and Dr Helen Mortimer at the Central Public Health Laboratory, both in London.

Patients 'rejected'

Some cancer patients are being rejected for treatment because their life expectancy is less than the length of the waiting list, leaders of the 25,000 junior hospital doctors in Britain claimed yesterday (Nicholas Timmins writes).

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Dr Stephen Breamer, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, urges the Government to restore NHS spending to the level it would have been had last July's 1 per cent cut not been made.

Dr Michael Garrett, the senior consultant in the radiotherapy department at Clatterbridge Hospital, in the Wirral, yesterday denied that patients there were not being accepted for treatment because of the length of the waiting list.

It had, however, risen to six weeks in August, after the cuts were imposed, and was now down to two to three weeks.

Independent schools face computer crisis

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

All independent schools should teach their pupils how to use microcomputers because they are being left behind by state schools, a strategy paper prepared by the Independent Schools Microelectronics Centre, which has 770 member schools, says.

The unpublished draft calls for a design department in each independent school, both preparatory and secondary, to teach craft work, microelectronics and engineering. Students should receive three lessons a week in a combination of those subjects, and a computer room should be established in larger schools.

Housewives or office staff who want to update their skills and learn about new technology will soon be able to do so at home in their own time, with a course which comes complete with a BBC microcomputer.

Laid on by South Bank Polytechnic, in London, with money from the Manpower Services Commission, the course is revolutionary in that it brings the Open University

to survive they must provide students with the teachers and the time to study microelectronics.

Mr Sweeten said yesterday that the amount allocated from educational resources to each pupil in the state sector for microelectronics was £2.40. That compared with 40p in the independent sector.

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His paper adds that a small school might manage with four computers but there should be extra equipment as well, including a radio/receiver transmitter.

Yesterday he said there was a crisis in independent schools. They should all be aiming at a computer in every classroom.

"This may be 10 or 15 years hence but for God's sake let's

say where we are going". He

said.

His paper says: "Pupils

should be given an understand-

ing of the technological age in

which we live, and we have a

duty to give them the basic

concepts which will enable

them to contribute to the

efficiency and competitiveness

of British industry."

New technology lessons at home

material through the machine.

Mr Roger Jinkinson, head of

the polytechnic's extra-faculty

unit, said: "We will send them

a BBC micro as part of their

course. They will plug it in, do

the work that is set, answer

questions and this will be

marked by us all on the BBC

equipment."

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Progress towards open government to be kept a secret

By Peter Hennessy

The Cabinet Office has refused to release the results of its unannounced study of the effectiveness of the Thatcher administration's policy on open government under which ministers are encouraged to be as forthcoming as possible in furnishing information to Parliament and the public.

Replies to a request from *The Times* that the correspondence between permanent secretaries and the Cabinet Office, which formed the basis of the study, should be made available, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for the Civil Service, said it "would obviously not lend itself to publication".

As a result, the correspondence will not be declassified until January 1, 2014, when, under the 30-year rule, the files of the Cabinet Office's machinery of government division for 1983 will be released at the Public Record Office.

The study was commissioned last year by Mr John Cassels, then Second Permanent Secretary at the Management and Personnel Office. Each government department was asked to provide evidence of changes in attitudes towards openness that may have happened since 1977.

In that year the Croham directive, the basis of the all-party and Thatcher administrations' voluntary approach to open government, was promulgated. Permanent

Councils are divided on defying the law

By David Walker

Social Policy Correspondent
Liverpool councillors left the annual Labour Party local government conference yesterday without assurances of support for the illegal action they are planning.

Despite a plea by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, that Labour councillors had a "duty" to defy the proposed rate-capping law, the conference in Nottingham was divided about how to oppose the Government.

The left-dominated Liverpool council is poised to plan a budget for 1984-5 which is insufficient to pay for its spending plans. Mr Tony Byrne, chairman of the finance committee, promised that to avoid redundancies and large rate rises, the council would step outside the law.

The conference was advised by Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield council, that councils should not contemplate direct action against the Government until they had won the hearts and minds of electors by improving the quality of services.

Mr Neil Kinnock urged councillors not to adopt the left's suggestion of relinquishing power in the town halls to allow Conservatives to "do their own dirty work".

But Mr Livingstone said the Government did not have enough civil servants to cope if Labour councillors walked out.

"Nothing therefore emerged from the exercise that could be measured or counted. But it did confirm our general impression that good progress had been made, and that the departmental select committees had played a significant part in this."

Mr Cassels, now Director-General of the National Economic Development Office, declined to comment on the decision to keep his survey secret.



Ivy being trimmed from the roof of the almshouses privy (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Ancient privy gains a new life

The eleventh-century almshouses, the Hospital of St John the Baptist, at Canterbury are being restored for their 900th anniversary celebrations this year.

The Hospital of St John and the Lepre Hospital of St Nicholas, also in Canterbury, were founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 or early 1085. The Hospital of St John still has its first-floor great hall block with a double chapel - and the ruins of two reredorters, multi-seat privies.

The northern privy building, although mostly buried in ivy, is intact and houses two sheds. It has retained two-thirds of its medieval roof, its original windows with wooden lintels and the seating for the floor above the original drain.

During restoration the ivy and other vegetation are being cleared and unsightly rubbish and twentieth-century buildings removed. New gardens will be laid for the celebrations.

Sandinistas drive US-backed guerrillas out of Nicaragua

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

Counter-revolutionary forces sponsored by the United States have abandoned their plan to seize control of territory in northern Nicaragua and declare a provisional government.

Their latest offensive, which began just before Christmas in the mountains near the Honduran border, has been frustrated by the Sandinista army. Señor Edgar Chamorro, a leader of the main group of Contras, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), said his men were now regrouping to review strategy.

The Contras tried to drive a wedge across the triangular tip of Nueva Segovia province from San Fernando to Wiwilí to cut off the town of Jalapa from Sandinista reinforcements.

Both sides have said they inflicted heavy casualties while admitting only modest losses.

Señor Chamorro said 20,000 Sandinista troops and militia had been thrown into the fight against a force of 8,000 guerrillas. Mortars and artillery had been brought up and hundreds of anti-personnel mines laid along the guerrilla trails.

He said his men had spent a

great deal of time deactivating some 700 mines. One Contra commander produced a number of them when I visited his mountain encampment.

The bulk of the FDN force has now been driven back into camps along the Honduran border. Señor Chamorro said many of his men were in need of rest after months of fighting. "We are fighting a war of attrition", he said. "Like boxers in a ring we move in and out trying everything in the search for an opening."

The FDN would now return to the more classical guerrilla strategy of penetrating the country in columns and establishing strongholds.

The Contras have suffered political as well as military setbacks in recent months. There has been little progress in reactivating the Condeca defence alliance between the conservative Central American states of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The FDN had intended to appeal to Condeca for recognition and support if they had succeeded in declaring a provisional government.

Mubarak plays up Africa role

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt yesterday flew from Mogadishu to Dar es Salaam, the last halt on a four-nation African tour designed to cement links between Egypt and some key African countries.

In talks with the Presidents of Zaire, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, President Mubarak has emphasized Egypt's key role as an African as well as an Arab state and has urged greater African pressure to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Like Egypt, Zaire, Kenya and Somalia all receive substantial aid, including military aid, from the United States, but this aspect does not appear to have been emphasized in President Mubarak's discussions with the African leaders.

According to the official communiques, their talks covered the Organization of African Unity, the wars in Chad and the Western Sahara, Namibia and the problems of the Middle East.

In Mogadishu, President Siad Barre conferred his country's highest honour, the Star of Somalia Solidarity, on President Mubarak.



M Cheysson: Trying to avoid confrontation

Gaddafi and Cheysson get together

Tripoli (AFP) M Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, began talks here at the weekend with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi on the Chad crisis and relations between France and Libya.

M Cheysson's visit is the third stage of a tour which has already covered Chad and Addis Ababa, follows a new upsurge in fighting in Chad between Libyan-backed forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei and those of President Hissene Habré, who is supported by 3,000 French troops.

Libyan and French sources were saying nothing on how M Cheysson's visit had progressed. He had three hours of talks with Colonel Gaddafi's second-in-command, Major Abdessalam Jalled.

Mr Goukouni arrived here only a few hours after M Cheysson, but it was thought unlikely for political and protocol reasons that they would meet.

In N'Djamena M Cheysson had talks with Mr Habré.

His visit follows appeals by Libya for negotiations "to prevent the Chadian conflict turning into a confrontation between France and Libya".



Angry Assam lowers the blinds on Mrs Gandhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, visited the troubled state of Assam at the weekend, she was greeted by a 30-hour bandh. The word is popular in the vocabulary of Indian agitation. Related to the English word "bond" and literally meaning "tied", its usual meaning is "closed" - and in this sense, closed down.

"We want shutters down," one politician said, "tools down, pens down, and wheels down." Most shops and bazaars in the main towns of Gauhati and Nowrangpur pulled down their blinds while Mrs Gandhi was in the state. Virtually no private traffic ran. The only vehicles on the roads were government trucks and buses under police escort.

The bandh was described in all the papers as peaceful. This meant there were only a few cases of stabbing and assault. A few vehicles were stoned - including one belonging to Indian Airlines which was foolish enough to pass reasonably close to Gauhati.

Trains were stopped by removing nuts and bolts from the fishplates on the track, and one of the roads out of Gauhati was blocked when a tree was felled onto a power line. A mail train was derailed when the driver failed to notice that the fishplates had been removed and a bomb unhooked another stretch of track, but no one was hurt in either incident.

It is clear that, despite the pleas of the ruling party, the agitation in Assam has not paled out. Since the massacres

last year when more than 3,600 people died in the worst inter-communal killings since the partition riots of 1947, tempers have remained high.

A year ago, the Assamese turned on the communities of families which had migrated from nearby Bangladesh. The Bengalis massacred the local tribespeople. The tribes killed the Assamese and vice versa. The lovely Brahmaputra Valley flowed with blood and hatred.

In recent months, a second-year engineering undergraduate tried to assassinate the Chief Minister, a bomb at Gauhati railway station killed 17 people and later explosions took another three lives.

In an effort to assuage the Assamese hatred of the Bengali immigrants, the Government last year passed the Illegal Immigrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, a draconian measure for dealing with those who had established themselves surreptitiously in the state. But, for the Assamese, it is not harsh enough.

The Act is directed only against those illegal immigrants who arrived in the state after March, 1974. The hardliners want it to include all those who have established themselves since 1950, saying the Act legitimizes those who arrived in the 1950s and 1960s.

Mrs Gandhi this weekend offered talks to hammer out a more durable solution to the "foreigners" issue. But the All Assam Students Union, which leads the campaign against the immigrants, was yesterday reported to have rejected the offer.

Even though they might not be smokers, ordinary people want to be free to decide about smoking for themselves.

The taxes on cigarettes are unfair compared with most other products. Excessive tax means that smoking is being put out of the reach of many people, and the decision is no longer theirs.

A recent poll* conducted by NOP Market Research

*NOP Market Research Ltd, July Nov. 1983

Unfair taxation is taking that freedom away.

Even though they might not be smokers, ordinary people want to be free to decide about smoking for themselves.

The tax burden falls upon everyone, but the smoker is paying more than his fair share.

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And one order in particular, from the New York State Department of Social Services, is for a network of some 3,000 computers communicating throughout New York State.

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Apartheid still rules as MPs meet for the last all-white session

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Parliament has been meeting here since the start of the month in what is fully expected to be the last session in the all-white form. This has been in existence since 1910, when the Act of the Union brought Boer and Briton together in uncessant alliance under the British Crown eight years after the end of the Boer War.

It is the Government's intention to set up a new tricameral Parliament, with separate houses and voter's rolls for the country's 4,600,000 whites and 2,700,000 mixed blood Coloureds and 850,000 Indians, in the second half of this year, after elections to the new Coloured and Indian Chambers.

Those elected will be the first non-whites to sit in Parliament since Dutch settlers first landed on the Cape Peninsula in 1522. It is also envisaged that Coloureds and Indians will be given posts, probably at deputy minister level, in the central Government.

The implementation of the new constitution will also mark the passing of the existing Westminster model and its replacement by a presidential system in which the new head of state and government (guaranteed by the system to be chosen indirectly by a college of electors).

Indian press brands Powell a racist

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Enoch Powell has been coming under increasingly virulent attack in the Indian newspapers for his criticism of the Queen's speechwriters who allowed her to dwell so heavily on Third World subjects in her Christmas broadcast.

Most newspapers have been content merely to report his remarks, but last week one commented unfavourably and at the same time drew attention to the recently published allegations about National Front infiltration of the Conservative Party.

Yesterday one Bombay newspaper devoted half a page to an acid profile of him. The article, which was signed with a pseudonym, was illustrated by a dark-haired, grinning cartoon of Mr Powell, looking more like an Indian entrepreneur than himself.

The Times of India headlined the article "More British than the Queen" and declared "He is the strident spokesman of a section of the British people whose voice is not often heard, or who are ashamed to voice their true feelings."

"It is difficult to assess his character," the commentator wrote. "From his attitude to coloured immigrants one would think he is some kind of a friend, as detestable as Hitler. The man who wants and raves and seems to be as paranoid as the author of *Mein Kampf* can also speak with the cultivated

Mr Enoch Powell: Admired for intellectual gifts

precision and urbanity of an Oxford don."

The author reluctantly admires Mr Powell's intellectual gifts, but asks whether as an admirer of Nietzsche he regards himself as superman with contempt for the sick and the weak.

"It is a tragedy," the writer concluded, "that a man of such learning and intellectual gifts should be better known to the world as a fanatic and racist."

Leading article and Letters, page 15

Ethiopians arrest 17 dissidents

Guerrillas drive out oil company

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - The Ethiopian authorities have arrested 17 people in Addis Ababa, including three colonels and a major, accused of anti-government activities, a statement by the official Ethiopian news agency said.

It was thought to be the first official admission for several years that opponents of the Government were operating in the capital.

The agency said those arrested were members of the "so-called imperialistic-supported Ethiopian people's Democratic Alliance."

It said the group's aim was to "stifle the Ethiopian revolution, rumour-mongering, collecting secrets and passing them over to imperialist agents and distributing anti-people pamphlets."

All 17 were arrested while distributing such pamphlets, the government statement said.

Repentant terrorist dies in ETA backlash

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Basque politicians yesterday blamed the military wing of ETA for Saturday's killing of a repentant terrorist six days after the gunning down in Madrid of a Spanish general.

ETA has replied with a show of strength to a series of recent setbacks only days before the Basque regional election campaign begins. The latest victim was a Bilbao director of a construction company who had previously served a 13-month sentence for alleged involvement with ETA's military wing.

The man was released from prison a year ago under a pardon negotiated by the Government for repentant terrorists. He was shot in the head in front of his wife and two young daughters on Saturday in a cafe at Alcora, near

San Sebastian. The two gunmen escaped.

The outgoing Basque autonomous government and the Socialists are due to make pardoning of repentant terrorists a main plank of the election campaign.

Striking at an army general in Madrid and a reformed terrorist in the Basque country is believed to be part of ETA's strategy to hinder the Government's pacification drive and scare wavering rank-and-file members who have grown tired of violence.

The Government last month gave a figure of about 40 former terrorists eligible for pardon. ETA is also believed to be responsible for the killing of a retired civil guard yesterday in the Basque region.

Marchers in Manila hail lost leader

Manila (AP, Reuter) - Supporters of Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader who was shot last August, ended a 75-mile protest march with a ceremony at sunset yesterday on the tarmac in Manila airport where he was killed.

The last mile of the march began after riot police gave up a four-hour blockade and let about 1,000 demonstrators enter the airport. However, only 21 of the 1,000 marchers were allowed on the tarmac, where they knelt in a circle for the memorial ceremony.

"We honour you because by your death you have awakened millions of us to the fact that freedom must be fought for and vigorously pursued," Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of the dead leader, said. Mr Aquino was shot as he stepped off an aircraft returning him from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

Among those who joined the march on its final stage yesterday was Mrs Saturnina Galman. The armed forces say that her son, Rolando, described as a hired gunman and a communist, killed Aquino before having shot himself. Opposition parties have dismissed the claim.

The march was part of an opposition boycott of last week's national plebiscite where a low turnout of voters approved constitutional changes, including restoration of the vice-presidency that President Marcos abolished in 1972.



Family tribute: Mr Agapito Aquino addresses the demonstrators in a tribute to his dead brother

The marchers sang: "US-Marcos falling down, falling down, with First Lady," to the tune of "London bridge is falling down," a protest against military pacts between the United States and President Marcos's Government.

Bystanders threw confetti and the demonstrators sang anti-government songs, raised their fists and shouted: "Freedom! Freedom!"

Shuttle soldiers on after satellite loss

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

After two disappointments, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger will today attempt the third important part of their mission, the launch of an Indonesian communications satellite.

Yesterday, for reasons unknown, a 6ft plastic balloon exploded into several large pieces soon after it was launched. It was part of an experiment and rehearsal for a plan on the next shuttle mission in March to retrieve and repair a crippled satellite.

The loss will be borne fully by Western Union's insurance companies. Nasa was paid \$10m (about £7m) to launch the satellite and its responsibilities ended as soon as it left Challenger's cargo bay. Data from Challenger indicated that at that point the satellite was working normally.

● London loses: The London insurance market could lose more than £35m over the lost satellite, a leading Lloyd's underwriter said yesterday. (Jeremy Warner writes.)

Tapestry thieves were no connoisseurs

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome

Thieves have stolen 10 historic tapestries weighing about half a ton and 12 paintings from the Soviet Ambassador's residence in Rome.

The robbery took place on the night of January 17 and, presumably encouraged by the way they managed to breach the formidable Russian security

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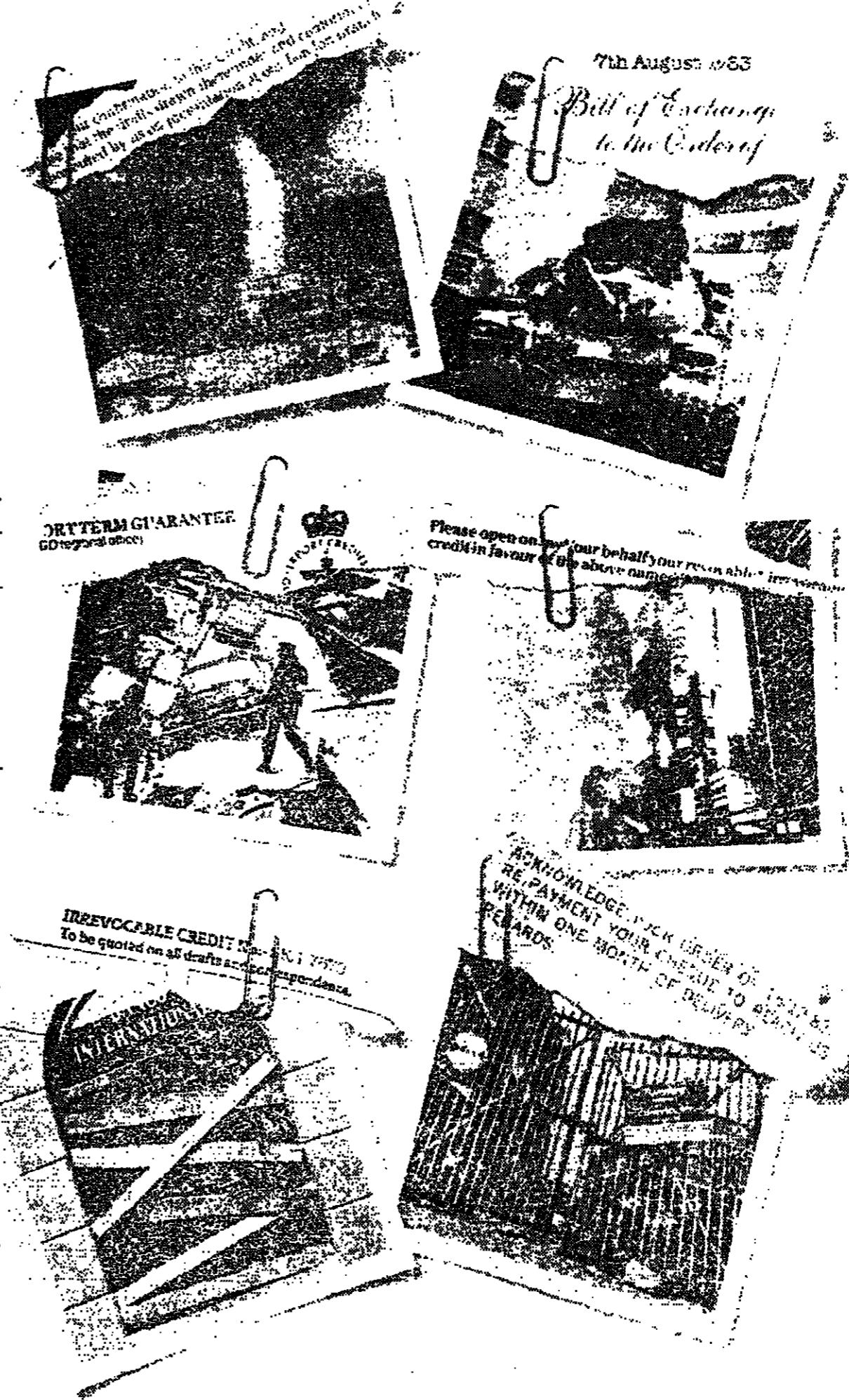
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House of Lords

Law Report February 6 1984

House of Lords

'Holly Hobbie' trade mark trafficking ban

In re American Greetings Corporation's Application

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered January 26]

Trafficking in a trade mark, in section 28 (6) of the Trade Marks Act, 1938, meant dealing in a trade mark primarily as a commodity in its own right and not primarily for the purpose of identifying or promoting merchandise in which the proprietor of the mark was interested.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the American Greetings Corporation by leave of the House of Lords from the decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Sir Denis Buckley); *The Times*, April 20, 1983; [1983] 1 W.L.R. 912; and affirmed Mr Justice Brightman ([1983] 1 W.L.R. 269), who had dismissed the appellants' appeal from a decision of the assistant registrar of trade marks, Mr D. G. A. Mayall, who refused the appellants' applications to register the trade mark "Holly Hobbie".

Section 28 (6) provides: "The registrar shall refuse an application under the foregoing provisions of this section if the registrant or a person as the registered user of it appears to him that the grant thereof would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark".

Mr Robin Jacobs, QC and Mr Michael Silverleaf for the appellants; Mr Gerald Paterson for the registrar.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the appeal concerned "character merchandising", which meant the exploitation of a well known invented name, whether its author or assignee licensed or purported to license its uses on the goods of traders having no other connexion with the licensor. If the name was a registered trademark, the licensor might wish to protect his position by obtaining registration of the mark in respect of the licensee's goods.

The appellants were an American company carrying on business as designers and producers of greetings cards. Some years ago, one of their designers had produced a drawing of a child dressed in a pinny and bonnet to whom the name "Holly Hobbie" had been given.

"Holly Hobbie" had captured the imagination of the American public. The drawing and name were extensively used by the appellants on or in connexion with greetings cards and a small range of other goods that the appellants manufactured or bought in and marketed. No difficulty would arise with regard to those goods.

The appellants, however, wished to exploit the name "Holly Hobbie" in a wider field by licensing other traders to use it in relation to their goods, being goods in which the

appellants did not trade and never had traded.

They had entered into 12 licence agreements relating to 12 classes of goods and had applied to the registrar for registration of the mark in respect of the different classes of goods under section 29 (1) (b) and for registration of the mark as registered users under section 28.

On the wording of section 29, that section was held to fail if the section 28 application would fail.

The range of the 12 applications was immense, including toilet products, tableware, lamp shades, silver boxes, printed matter, furniture, textiles, sleeping bags, slippers, table mats and toys.

The assistant registrar had found:

"the applicants' business is really that of providing a marketing advertising service and is saying, in effect, to any manufacturer of any product whatever that if they like to get on the bandwagon they can use the applicants' trade marks. It seems clear that any Tom, Dick or Harry, may, if he so chose, for one and a half, if not more, the applicants are, in effect, hawking the trade mark around."

There was no definition of "trafficking" in the Act. It was a word with several shades of meaning, ranging from ordinary reputable buying and selling to unlawful or improper commerce.

The clues to the sense in which it was used in trade mark context were sparse, the starting point being *In re J. Gott & Co's Trade Marks* [1898] 15 RPC 262, 266 (Mr Justice Romer).

The law clearly did not recognize the entitlement of the owner of a trade mark to deal with it, like a patent, as a commodity in its own right; see *Bowden Brake Co Ltd* ([1914] 31 RPC 385, 389) where Lord Lushmore said:

"The object of the law is to preserve for a trader the reputation he has made for himself, not to help him in disposing of that reputation as of itself a marketable commodity, independent of his goodwill, to some other trader. If that were allowed, the public would be misled, because they might buy something in the belief that it was the make of a man whose reputation they knew, whereas it was the make of some else... In the case the appellants parcelled out the right to use their trade mark as if they had been dealing with a patent."

The appellants accepted that in the case of the grant of a licence by the proprietor of a mark to another trader to use that mark on the licensee's own goods there must be some connexion in the course of trade between the proprietor of the mark and the goods to which the mark was to be applied by the licensee if registration was to be granted, but they submitted that connexion was sufficiently established if the proprietor controlled or was able to control the nature and quality of the

goods put on the market under the definitions suggested by the assistant registrar and by Sir Denis Buckley in the Court of Appeal, but perhaps one further attempt at his part might not be out of place. The courts had to grope for some means of delineating the forbidden territory.

For example, *In re "Bostitch" Trade Mark* ([1963] RPC 83) a provision for exclusive control by the licensor over the goods of the licensee had been relevant in establishing a connexion in the course of trade between the licensor and such goods. Such decisions were confined to their own factual circumstances, and his Lordship could discern no general rule that the mere ability to control quality was always to be sufficient to establish the required connexion. In fact, in the cases control exercisable in the cases before their Lordships was slight.

The committee appointed in 1983

under Viscount Gospodin to report whether any, and if so what, changes in the existing law and practices were desirable had, at that point in mind, had recommended a relaxation of some of the restrictions on the assignment of trade marks, in particular a facility for a person to register a trade mark to be used only by others, but that recommendation had been subject to the proviso that "trafficking in registered trade marks is not thereby facilitated". It had been against that background that Parliament had decided what had become section 28.

To put the crucial question bluntly: if a commercial facility such as that in the instant case was not trafficking in a trade mark, what was?

The appellants said, correctly, that several famous trade marks were to be found on the register in relation to classes of goods with no connexion with the mark or the goods responsible for the fame of the mark, for example "Coca-Cola" on T-shirts. Their Lordships did not, however, know the circumstances in which such registrations had been allowed, in particular what weight might have been given to any advantage accruing to the licensor of a free advertisement for his products.

His Lordship was quite prepared to accept that character merchandising had become a widespread trading practice on both sides of the Atlantic. It might well be that it was perfectly harmless and in most cases probably deceived nobody.

Those considerations did not, however, help to decide what Parliament intended by trafficking in trade marks or justified placing a gloss on the meaning to be attributed to that expression. His Lordship did not feel able to agree with the appellants' submission that the meaning of subsection (6) was confined to the prevention of trafficking in the very narrow sense.

Although trafficking in trade marks might mean the buying and selling of trade marks, it seemed obvious that it was to have a more specialised meaning in a trade mark context.

His Lordship had no quarrel with

the definitions suggested by the assistant registrar and by Sir Denis Buckley in the Court of Appeal, but perhaps one further attempt at his part might not be out of place. The courts had to grope for some means of delineating the forbidden territory.

To his Lordship's mind, trafficking in a trade mark context conveyed the notion of dealing in a trade mark primarily as a commodity in its own right and not primarily for identifying or promoting merchandise in which the mark was interested. If there was no real trade connexion between the proprietor of the mark and the licensee of his goods, there was no note thereof so made before that date; and (b) he dispenses of the interest to that other person under a contract entered into before December 18, 1973, of which the terms do not differ materially from the terms of the arrangement or, if they so differ, are more beneficial to the defendant owner, the contract - (i) if not conditional, shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (1) of the principal section as if made before December 18, 1973; or (ii) if conditional, shall be treated for the purposes of the preceding paragraph as if entered into before that date.

Mr David Wooley, QC and Mr Robert Carwath for the revenue; Mr Peter Whitman, QC and Mr Terence Mowsen for the taxpayer.

Pogson (Inspector of Taxes) v

Low

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered January 26]

Where the price was left entirely at large, there was no "arrangement" to dispose of an interest in land within the meaning of paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the Finance Act 1974. Nor could there be a sufficient memorandum or note in writing of such an arrangement within paragraph 4 (a) where four important terms were not mentioned.

The House of Lords (Lord Scarman dissenting on the first point) allowed an appeal by the Inland Revenue by leave of the Lord of the Admiralty.

Where it was a question of whether any, and if so what, changes in the existing law and practices were desirable had, at that point in mind, had recommended a relaxation of some of the restrictions on the assignment of trade marks, in particular a facility for a person to register a trade mark to be used only by others, but that recommendation had been subject to the proviso that "trafficking in registered trade marks is not thereby facilitated". It had been against that background that Parliament had decided what had become section 28.

To put the crucial question bluntly: if a commercial facility such as that in the instant case was not trafficking in a trade mark, what was?

The legislator in 1938 and the Gospodin committee had been concerned that the public should not be hoodwinked and that end had set their faces against allowing the reputation for quality attaching to a trade mark to be used deceptively by a mere purchaser of the right to it.

But character merchandising deceived nobody. Fictional characters captured the imagination, particularly of children, and could be very successfully exploited in the marketing of a wide range of goods. No one who bought a Mickey Mouse shirt supposed that the quality of the shirt owed anything to Walt Disney Productions.

The whole field of character merchandising would now be wide open to piracy. Section 28 (6) had become a complete anachronism and the sooner it was repealed the better.

Solicitors: Slaughter & May; Treasury Solicitor.

Considering evidence

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Brown

It was highly desirable for counsel and solicitors instructed by an applicant for judicial review to give further careful consideration to the merits of the application once they had received notice of the respondent's evidence, even though leave to move for judicial review had

already been obtained. If that were done, much time, expense and disappointment involved in the hearing of hopeless applications would be saved.

Mr Justice Hodgeson so observed in the Queen's Bench Division on January 25, refusing an application for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a deportation order made on October 20, 1981.

A finding that the taxpayers had met the taxpayers and their solicitors on November 15, 1973.

They had discussed various aspects of a possible sale to the council. Between the date of the meeting and December 18, the taxpayers had instructed their surveyor and the council had instructed the district valuer to enter into negotiations with a view to agreeing a price for the land.

A finding that the taxpayers had, before December 18, arranged to dispose of that interest to the council could only be based on the discussion of November 15 followed by the instruction of valuers to negotiate a price.

The arrangement between the parties certainly had not extended to the ascertainment of a figure acceptable in principle to both parties as the price to be paid for the land. Leaving aside the possible exceptional case where agreement in principle had been reached for the price to be determined by some form of arbitral machinery, it seemed certain that his Lordship that agreement of a price in principle was "made in writing" or "evidenced by a memorandum or note thereof" so made (cf. section 40 of the 1925 Act: "unless a memorandum or note thereof is in writing"). An arrangement made in writing must necessarily embody in the writing all the terms arranged.

It would, in his Lordship's view, be extremely surprising if the alternative of a written memorandum or note was sufficient to satisfy the fact that an arrangement had been made without setting out the essential terms arranged. But the language used pointed strongly against that conclusion. The key word in paragraph 4(a) was "thereof".

A memorandum or note recording that an arrangement had been made, of which the terms were later confirmed in writing, was not sufficient to satisfy the fact that an arrangement had been made without setting out the essential terms arranged. But the language used pointed strongly against that conclusion. The key word in paragraph 4(a) was "thereof".

As what was required to constitute a sufficient memorandum or note in writing of a paragraph 4 arrangement, the Master of the Rolls and Sir George Baker had held that a memorandum or note evidencing the basic fact that an arrangement had been made to dispose of the relevant interest was sufficient. Lord Justice Dillon had held that the memorandum or note must also evidence at least the principal terms of the arrangement.

As found by the general commissioners resulting from the discussion on November 15, 1973, had included the following: (i) the sale would depend on the acquisition by taxpayers, by an exchange of land, of that part of subject land which they did not already own; (ii) on the sale of the subject land the taxpayers would retain a right of way thereover to provide access to other land which they were to retain; (iii) the taxpayers would remain in occupation of the subject land for approximately one year after completion of the sale; (iv) the sale would be conditional on the

grant of planning permission. All

these four matters were of obvious importance. None of them was mentioned in any memorandum or note in writing that had come into existence before December 18, 1973.

The point was a short one. The Master of the Rolls and Sir George Baker had based their judgment on the contrast between the express reference to "the terms" of the arrangement in paragraph 4(b) and the omission of any such reference in paragraph 4(a).

His Lordship did not find that contrast significant. The content of paragraph 4(b) essentially required an express reference to the terms of the arrangement. Such a reference was not, however, required in paragraph 4(a) any more than it was in the parallel language of section 41 of the Law of Property Act 1925, which the draughtsman must have had in mind in drafting that provision.

What was to his Lordship's mind of significance was that paragraph 4(a) could be satisfied in one of two ways. The arrangement must either be "made in writing" or "evidenced by a memorandum or note thereof" so made (cf. section 40 of the 1925 Act: "unless a memorandum or note thereof is in writing"). An arrangement made in writing must necessarily embody in the writing all the terms arranged.

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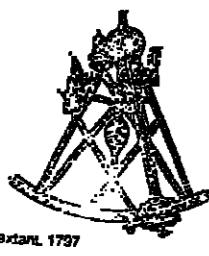
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Greenwich time



Two anniversaries in time and space in which Britain is unchallenged will be celebrated this year. One is the centenary of the Greenwich Meridian, which affected the world's time zones, and the other is the 50th birthday of the creation of the National Maritime Museum, one of the finest of its kind. Cyril Bainbridge reports on how they have both given Greenwich an international reputation wherever one travels.

GREENWICH is a name to conjure with wherever one travels in the world. It impinges on travel, time and world communications. The stargazer who for centuries studied the heavens from the observatory built there on the orders of Charles II literally put the small south-east London town on the map.

Its international significance in matters maritime and astronomical is unchallenged and two anniversaries this year will spotlight Britain's contribution internationally through the Royal Observatory, to the science of astronomy and navigation and, through the National Maritime Museum, to historical maritime research.

The particular anniversaries are the centenary of the adoption internationally of the Greenwich Meridian as longitude and its use as the basis of the world's time zones, and the 50th anniversary of the creation of the National Maritime Museum, now one of the best museums of its kind with an international reputation.

It was in October 1884 that delegates at an international meeting in Washington DC passed a resolution "that the meridian passing through the centre of the transit instrument at the Observatory of Greenwich as the initial meridian for longitude".

The problem of longitude had occupied the minds of astronomers and navigators for centuries. The reason Charles II set up the observatory at Greenwich in 1675 was to make studies that would enable seafarers to better locate themselves. They could do so by latitude but nobody had then found longitude. The problem was finally cracked by Greenwich astronomers but then remained a degree of chaos for many years, with every major maritime nation having its own baseline from which its navigational maps and charts derived.

It was logical that the Greenwich meridian should be



Airy: overcoming the problem of time differences

the one to be adopted worldwide a century ago, since by then 65 per cent of shipping was already using it and the United States had adopted a time zone system using Greenwich Mean Time as the basis. At the Washington conference only France and Brazil abstained from voting and San Domingo, for reasons which remain obscure, voted against. Acceptance was agreed by 22 votes to one. Greenwich meridian thus became the prime meridian of the world measured from GMT.

These now famous initials became legal throughout Britain and now are also known as universal time. They are used not only world-wide but in outer space as well: astronauts use Greenwich time on their space missions and there are many other purposes for which Greenwich time is used for accurate time measurement, including the measurement of Continental drift - the gradual widening of the Atlantic; the Greenwich pipe, which also celebrates their sixtieth anniversary this year.

It is not only the accurate setting of watches and clocks that has resulted: the accuracy of navigation systems throughout the world depend on the achievements at Greenwich and generations of navigators have found invaluable the information on forecast positions of the sun, moon and planets contained in the Nautical Almanac, which has been produced since 1767. This publication was based on the meridian of Greenwich and, together with the invention of the marine chronometer and sextant, enabled the navigator to measure longitude. Map and chart makers followed suit.

Across the courtyard at the Old Royal Observatory at Greenwich runs a bronze strip marking the meridian line: stand astride it and you have a foot in each hemisphere. The line is also marked on the boundary wall of the museum and observatory grounds and, across the road, is another plaque on the side of a house through the rooms of which the invisible line travels.

The meridian, a circle passing over the earth's north and south poles, in Britain runs from the East Yorkshire coast north of Spurn Head, across the mouth of the Humber, through Lincolnshire, where it passes through the market place at Louth, and the eastern counties to Greenwich, then through Sussex, and out to sea at Peacehaven. It is hoped that during the coming months of celebration there will be permanent marking of the line at various other places.

The transit circle began operating and the first electric time signals sent out in 1852, which up to then had been approximate, became exact and recorded, as it still is, with variations according to geographical position in the world measured from GMT.

The zero meridian at Greenwich remained the datum line when, after the Second World War, the Royal Observatory escaped the smoke, street glare and pollution in which suburban Greenwich was then engulfed for the tranquil acres of Hurstmonceaux Castle, in Sussex, an area more favoured by the patient astronomers for their delicate celestial observations and researches.

The old observatory and many of its ancient scientific instruments then came under the care of the National Maritime Museum, an appropriate union in view of the nautical history of the observatory.

The museum in its present form was created by an Act of Parliament of 1934, which authorized the illustration and study of Britain's maritime history and was the culmination of years of effort and assembling of material and the beginning of the development of the new institution into what has become the largest and most complex maritime museum in the world.

It consists of many parts - a

museum of arts and sciences, a

picture gallery, a historic house,

an archaeological research centre

and the focal point of international maritime historical research.

The idea of a museum

devoted to Britain's naval and

nautical achievements had been

suggested many years before

in 1927 Lord Stanhope, as Civil

Lord of the Admiralty, presided

over the first meeting at the

Admiralty of the preliminary

board which pioneered the idea.

He continued in that capacity

until the museum was estab-

lished and then acted as

chairman of the trustees until

1959.

An Act of Parliament in 1934 formally established the National Maritime Museum, but that was neither the beginning nor the end of the story: it was the culmination of years of effort and assembling of material and the beginning of the development of the new institution into what has become the largest and most complex maritime museum in the world.

The museum really owed its existence to the interest and generosity of the late Sir James Caird, a Scottish shipowner, who devoted much of his life to the preservation of maritime records and relics, an interest he maintained until his death at the age of 90 in 1954.

When the elegant buildings in

which the museum is now

housed at Greenwich were

vacated by the Royal Hospital

School, he paid the £80,000 to

convert the classrooms and

dormitories into galleries and

the Admiralty collection of

ships' plans.

The museum was officially

opened by King George VI in

1937, who spoke of his belief

that the museum would further

the knowledge of Britain's

maritime history.

The museum buildings,

together with Wren's Observ-

atory building high on the

hillside above and his Royal

Naval College nearby, comprises

the finest architectural group in

Britain. In the centre of the

main buildings is the Queen's

House, the small palace de-

signed by Inigo Jones for Queen

Anne in 1616 but not completed

until 1635 for Charles I's queen

Henrietta Maria.

Apart from the use of the library by students, the museum also has a special education section which provides advice and teaching for staff, students and children from schools, colleges and universities. A club known as the Half-Deck provides opportunities for organized groups to use the museum and its facilities for practical activities for children and adults to develop their studies.

There is a boatbuilding shop

where groups can build tradi-

tional craft of up to 12ft in

length. There is a third centre

for educational programmes

with the Planetarium housed in

the dome of the south building of the old Royal Observatory.

Tremendous advances since

1934 have put the museum in

the forefront of national institu-

tions. The 1970s concentrated

on rebuilding and modernizing

the museum: in the 1980s the

emphasis will be on conserva-

tion, cataloguing and consolida-

tating the museum as the pre-

eminent maritime museum in

the world.

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At the Old Royal Observatory the Transit Circle, designed by the Astronomer Royal Sir George Airy in 1850, which defines the Line

of the meridian, will be demon-

strated regularly throughout the

summer.

Meridian Day, 26th July 1984. A day of

festivities at Greenwich and along the Line

from Yorkshire to Sussex. Issue of four

Meridian Commemorative Stamps by the Post Office.

"Longitude Zero" An international

symposium for scientists, historians and

geographers at the National Maritime

Museum from 8-15th June 1984.

The Marking of the Line, 13th October

1984 Meridian markers, wine from Meridian

vineyards, posters, balloons and bonfires.

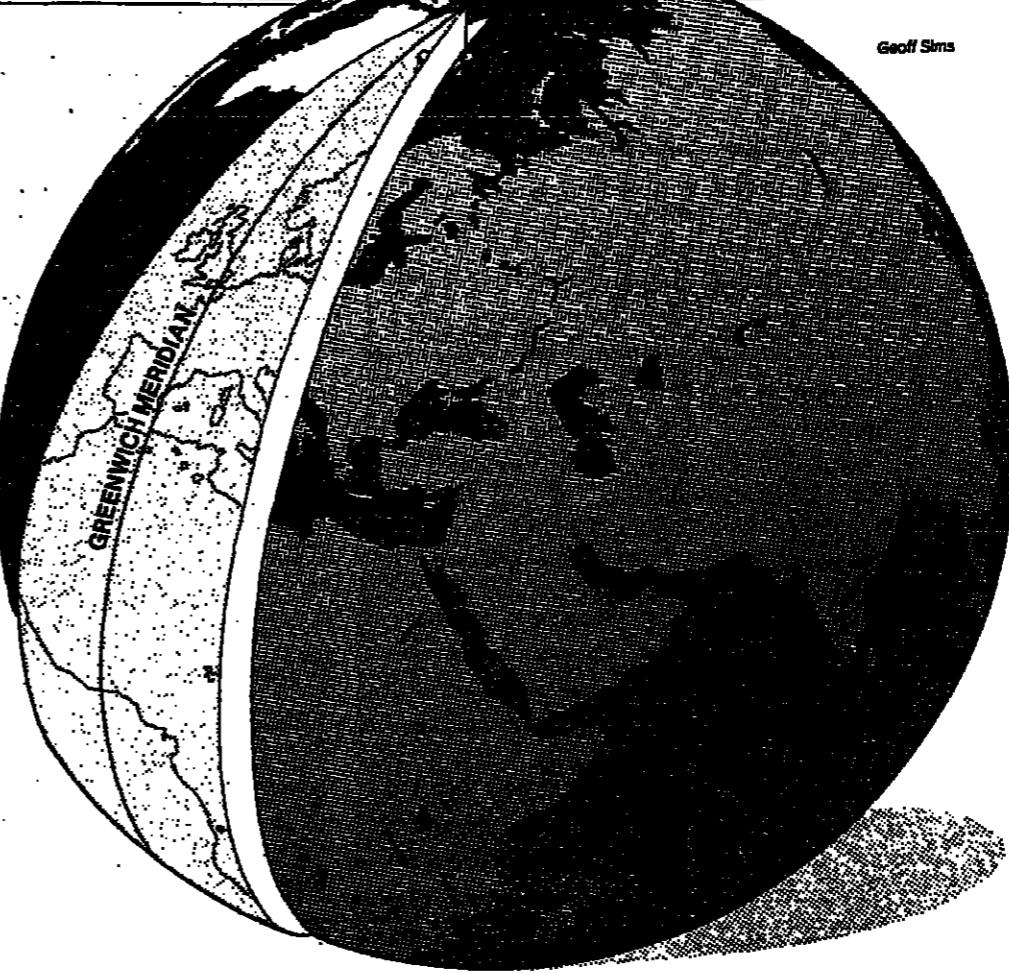
Visit Greenwich in 1984 and salute to the

Centenary of Longitude Zero. For further

details contact The Public Relations Officer at

The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, SE10 (01-858 4422) or The Department of Astronomy and Navigation, The Old

Royal Observatory, Greenwich (01-858 1167).



What the Navy's museum owes to Sir James

The museum really owed its existence to the interest and generosity of the late Sir James Caird, a Scottish shipowner, who devoted much of his life to the preservation of maritime records and relics, an interest he maintained until his death at the age of 90 in 1954.

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Our link with the Thames

Cyril Bainbridge talks to Dr Neil Cossons, director of the National Maritime Museum

The now cleaner Thames below Tower Bridge becoming a new axis of leisure interest and activity is foreseen by Dr Neil Cossons, who became director of the National Maritime Museum last August.

Dr Cossons, who succeeded Dr Basil Greenhill, is only the fourth director in the museum's history and was president of the museum's association in 1982. He was formerly director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum in Shropshire, the success of which is testimony to his combination of entrepreneurial flair and management abilities.

He sees the preservation of all aspects of the maritime heritage developing in the 1980s in the way that landscape and historic building conservation did in the previous decade.

"A growing interest in the sea as the last unconquered frontier, in its economic, strategic and leisure uses, and in the history of man's relationship with the sea, will be sustained," he predicts.

"At a more popular level the opportunity for growth is considerable. The Thames, downstream of the Tower of London, is now again, the old London docklands are already becoming a major point of economic growth with new residential accommodation, the Thames Barrier will become a major tourist attraction in its own right, and, further downstream, there are exciting plans for the historic Chatham dockyard."

Dr Cossons sees the museum, with its associated activities, as a major partner in exploiting this growth and playing a vital and central part in the coming revival of London's river.

The increasing public interest in all things maritime presents a dilemma for institutions like the museum, coinciding as it does with a period of constraint on public funding.

With an astute financial eye that proved successful in his former post, Dr Cossons has spent the months since he took over the museum directorship looking for possible solutions that can be applied in the differing environment of a national museum.

One of his remedies, a proposal to impose an admission charge from the beginning of April, with the museum retaining all the proceeds, has already outraged some of his colleagues in the cloistered world of museums.

Dr Cossons admits that admission charges are not necessarily the answer to every museum's financial problems.

In the case of the maritime museum they form part of a

proposal to impose an admission charge from the beginning of April, with the museum retaining all the proceeds, has already outraged some of his colleagues in the cloistered world of museums.

He sees also cooperation and links with other maritime museums as vitally important.

"I suspect that in the next ten years we will much more coordinate various efforts, partly

to avoid duplication and to enable each museum to specialize in those things they can do best. I would like to feel that as our collections become more readily accessible we could network our computer services and have access with other maritime museums".

Cataloguing and programming is obviously a major task. Acquisitions are being made at the rate of 30,000 objects a year and it is not known with any certainty what is the total number of items in the museum collections. One of the crises of the museum is that it is bursting at the seams in its present complex. Vast improvements have been made and new galleries created under a ten-year development plan master-minded by his predecessor. Nevertheless, items are stored in various warehouses, some a distance away. "Our aim", says Dr Cossons, "is to bring all the acquisitions within five minutes' walk of the museum."

One of the exciting future maritime projects will be centred on the preservation and development of the 70 acres of



Dr Neil Cossons, director of the National Maritime Museum, aboard the Reliant, a 100ft long vessel which operated as a tug on the Manchester Ship Canal for 44 years and later towed colliers in and out of Seaham harbour. The vessel dominates the museum's New Neptune Hall, where it is known as "the world's largest ship in a bottle".

Royal Naval dockyard at Chatham, scheduled for closure this year. A trust has now been established to supervise the project, with a multiplicity of uses, both public and private.

"We see this as being a living dockyard in which history can be preserved through the buildings still there but in an active sort of way. I think we could do at Chatham what the very nature of this complex of

On the ball with Greenwich Mean Time



The history of Greenwich Mean Time - or universal time as it has also become known - dates to 1675 when Charles II had the Royal Observatory built in his park at Greenwich and instructed his Astronomer-Royal, John Flamsteed, "to apply himself with exact care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars so as to find out the mean desired longitude of places for perfecting the art of navigation".

It was a tall order but the King wished his mariners to benefit from any help the seamen of the Greenwich meridian dates around this time and it was then adopted by British map and chart makers. The Almanac has been produced annually since then.

On the eastern turret of Wren's buildings a time ball was erected in 1833, the world's first visual time signal and, in advance of radio time signals, another important aid to navigation. The Admiralty gave notice that the ball would be dropped at one o'clock solar time so that all vessels in the adjacent reaches of the Thames as well as most of the docks could regulate their chronometers.

Despite royal intentions, there was some stringency on costs. Wren built it from bricks, lead and iron salvaged from an old fort at Tilbury and wood from a demolished gatehouse of the Tower of London. The total cost of £500 was raised from the sale of old gunpowder.

It was completed the following year and named Flamsteed House, after the first Astronomer-Royal. Wren sited it on the highest point of the rising hill of Greenwich where its outlines could be seen for miles around and, in succeeding centuries, have become familiar to generations of mariners sailing up the Thames.

Additions have been made to the observatory but Wren's original building remains much as it was in Flamsteed's day. Its chief glory is the Octagon room, with most of its original panelling and ceiling, and now containing displays of telescopes similar to those in use between 1676 and 1830.

Flamsteed's most important observations were made through a 60ft long telescope in his observatory at the bottom of the garden. He never found the solution to the problem of longitude but his astronomical calculations concerning the motion of the moon, amounting to more than 30,000, and his compilation of an accurate star catalogue, were important advances that greatly assisted his successors.

The work of the observatory

for the first 200 years was almost entirely related to the needs of navigation. The Greenwich Meridian and the time zone system based on it were both by-products of the researches, which along with others had an application ashore and to astronomy generally.

Data from the Greenwich observations was used to produce the Nautical Almanac in 1767 which provided seamen with forecast positions of the sun, moon and planets for any moment of time. The first use by seamen of the Greenwich meridian dates around this time and it was then adopted by British map and chart makers. The Almanac has been produced annually since then.

During the Second World War much of the equipment at the observatory was stored away for safety and its activities were limited.

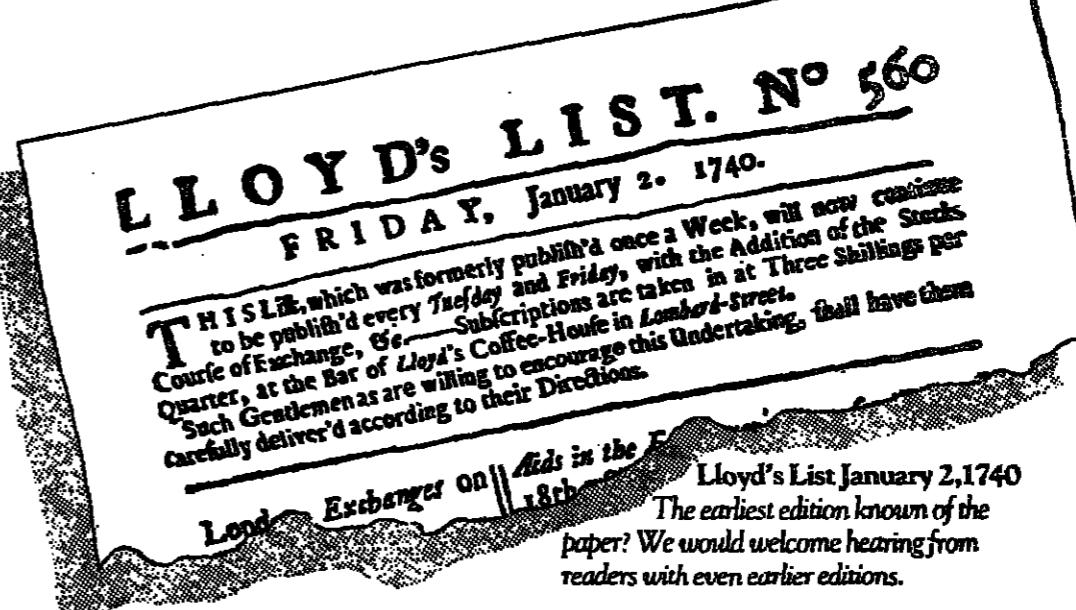
When the observatory was first built Greenwich was a country village well clear of London's smoke and grime. By the 1940s, Britain's oldest scientific institution had become engulfed by suburbia and Wren's prominent site on top of the hill was no longer suitable for the delicate celestial observations of its astronomers.

A proposal to move the observatory to Herstmonceaux Castle in Sussex was announced in 1946. The move took several years to complete and the old observatory then became part of the National Maritime Museum. Many of the ancient scientific instruments were returned to their surroundings in the restored old buildings, in galleries named after famous Astronomer-Royal.

For example, in the Edmund Halley gallery, named after Flamsteed's immediate successor of comet fame, is one of the most important collections of astrolabes in the world, the Nevil Maskelyne gallery is devoted mainly to sextants, the Nathaniel Bliss gallery contains hour glasses and is also devoted to the history of the Nautical Almanac, and the Spencer Jones gallery is concerned with mechanical and electrical time-keeping.

Since it was opened to the public in 1967 the old observatory has become one of the sights of London.

AT A GREAT TIME FOR GREENWICH IT WOULD BE A MEAN TIME TO SUGGEST WE'VE BEEN TICKING PRECISELY 200 YEARS LONGER



April, our young friends at the National Maritime Museum will be helping us turn the clock back with an exhibition of our 250 year story.

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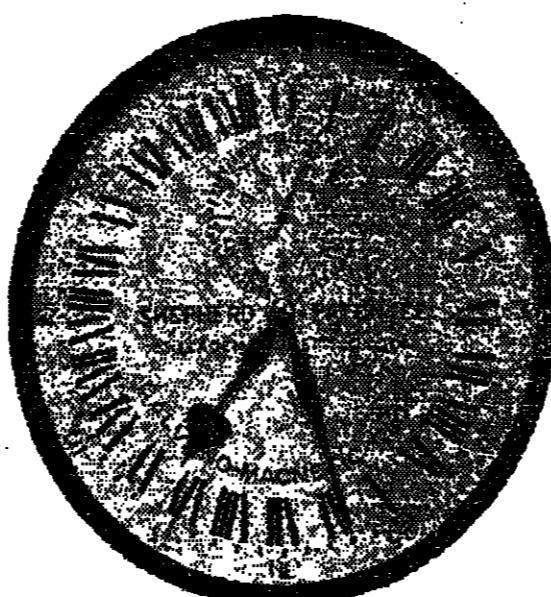
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SPECTRUM

John Lennon's widow of 'the war between sanity and insanity' tells Nicholas Wapshott of her hopes and fears

The ballad of Sean and Yoko

The instruction were clear: "Go to the Porter's Lodge and ask for Mrs Brown in Room 120". The porter rang the number and an American voice came on the line, "Would you wait downstairs and I'll fetch you", he said. He came out of the lift and asked for identification. He was built as broad as a horse and his face remained blank, his eyes dead and distrustful all the way up to the suite. As one of Yoko Ono's two constant minders, he is paid to take no chances. Insanity arrives in many guises - perhaps even in the English schoolboy uniform of a reporter from *The Times*.

It is now three years since John Lennon was shot dead on the steps of his apartment building in New York by a plausible young man posing as an autograph hunter. Yoko Ono was standing next to Lennon as he dropped, a casualty of the war, she says, between sanity and insanity. Since then she has lived the restricted life of a potential victim. She came to London to promote *Milk and Honey*, an album of recordings. Lennon left behind alternated with songs by herself. She was also here to show Sean, their eight-year-old son the sights of his father's home city, Liverpool, and see Lennon's Auntie Mimi, who brought him up after his mother's death.

For many of the Beatles generation, Yoko has become the Queen Mother of Rock 'n' Roll, a brave and conspicuous reminder of Lennon's reign. Others see her more as a Mrs Simpson who, like the Duchess of Windsor, stole the living symbol of his age to live a self-imposed exile in another land. It was never easy to be a Beatle's mate, as Paul McCartney's girlfriends Jane Asher and Linda Eastman found out, but Yoko was more than that. Her independence, her power over Lennon and the threat she seemed to pose to the public's hopeless wish that the Beatles would play together forever was enough to put most against her. But added to that was a spiteful, xenophobic rage against her as a Japanese woman - so alien, so unattractive, so dangerous - bent on marrying one of Britain's favourite sons. Time and Lennon's death have softened that impression of her.

She is a small, quiet woman who sits cross-legged on a sofa, smoking cigarettes and politely answering intimate questions about her life. And she was reluctantly photographed without the perpetual dark glasses which she wears like a Victorian widow's veil. They are, she explained, to show her strength. "I have to look tough in the world, you know. It is very important. You see, I am a mother and I have to concentrate on surviving."

The fear of a violent end for her and Sean has made her life little more than luxurious house arrest. The boy comes in, dressed in a deerstalker hat and with a Cavern Club badge pinned to his lapel. He kisses his mother goodbye and she warns him to be very careful and to stay close to his bodyguard, Kevin, when on his outing to Windsor Safari Park. "It is better than the zoo," she said. "I didn't want him to see animals caged." Sean Lennon has enough confinement already.

Last year Yoko and her son suffered from threats which even now she will not talk about. "Sean didn't like the accusers at first and he kept complain-



Yoko Ono and son: life as a kind of luxurious house arrest

ing. But because of the type of things that happened last year, he began to understand. I don't want to mention them because some people are encouraged by such things and want to copy them."

Lennon's death still haunts them. "I promised Sean that I would survive until he didn't need me any more and he replied: 'Daddy promised me the same thing and he didn't keep that promise'.

Last year I broke it to him that maybe I am not going to survive and that he should remember that his Mummy and Daddy loved him very much. And he said he didn't want to live alone, so let's die together. So now we are both glad to be alive. But it means that we can't go around the corner to a shop like everyone else. That's how it is."

Yoko Ono's present plight is a pathetic sequel to the bubbling, confident life that she shared with Lennon in the heyday of the Beatles. In those days the hope of an alternative world founded upon the vagaries of peace and love appeared a feasible option to a generation of young people now in their thirties and forties. And John and Yoko, always up to antics like hiding in bags and being photographed naked, headed the movement.

Their marriage was announced in the Beatles single "The Ballad of John and Yoko", a number one hit in Britain which sold two-and-a-half million copies around the world. And their love affair was the inspiration for dozens of Lennon songs which expressed his passion for Yoko in the lyrics.

When the Beatles finally broke up, however, in a muddy mess of accusations and recriminations, John Lennon settled in New York, to the

disappointment of his British fans. And it was Yoko who was blamed. She was blamed again when Lennon gave up recording for a quiet house-husband's life, bringing up baby Sean while Yoko successfully managed his complex business affairs. The prediction that Yoko would eventually stultify Lennon's genius appeared to be coming true.

Talking now to Yoko, that assessment seems harsh. "Before we had a child I was worried that I couldn't take care of children because the traditional role of a mother didn't appeal to me. John kept saying: 'I'll take care of it once you drop it'. John wouldn't like anyone else to look after his child, so naturally when Sean came, the business end fell on my shoulders. It worked out very neatly and it was fine.

"Our family business is extremely complicated, so for me it was a challenge. And, like John taking care of the child, there was a good reason to do it. For John there was an element of atonement. He comes from a very male chauvinistic background and woke up to the feeling that through

taking care of Sean and baking bread and so on he would come to know what most women go through. That gave him satisfaction.

"In my case, I had this kind of snobbery that artists didn't have to be concerned with money and I looked down on people who looked after money. I preferred to be a waitress or live hand to mouth rather than be an accountant. But then I had to face it that I wasn't taking the financial responsibility of living with John. I began to want to know what it was like to be bothered with accountants and lawyers as John was the whole time. So it was for both of us a strange sort of atonement."

One of the ironies of Lennon's death is that it happened at a time when he had returned to the recording studio and also to Yoko after a lengthy separation during which he took over another lover. His come-back album, *Double Fantasy*, with a picture of him kissing Yoko on the cover, was a celebration of return to writing and playing music for the public. The hit single taken from it was called, aptly "Starting Over". It was planned that, when the album reached number one in Britain, John and Yoko would return to London, crossing the Atlantic on the QE2.

Lennon's murder in 1981 was front page news, although by the time of his death his music and life style was old-fashioned and few were interested any more in the minutiae of gossip about ex-Beatles. Even the recurrent rumours that the group would reform for one last album or concert raised little interest. But the nature of the Lennon shooting cast a sourness over the memory of the indulgent, extravagant Beatle years and the event became the

top ten chart shows how many are still around. Lennon's new single "Nobody Told Me", is at number two.

John and Yoko: time to remember

John Lennon's widow of 'the war between sanity and insanity' tells Nicholas Wapshott of her hopes and fears

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TALKBACK

A change to simplify the system

From Professor Harry Keen and Dr Peter J. Watkins.

The article by Mrs Nancy Waller (Monday Page January 9) on problems of changing to a new standard strength of insulin prompts us to make some comments.

A new standard strength of insulin, namely U100 (100 units of insulin per ml) was introduced after many years of debate by the British Diabetic Association in order to simplify the existing system where, for historical reasons, marks on the syringes do not correspond to units of insulin. The sole reason for its introduction was to eliminate the many errors which have arisen in the past, causing serious illness and even some deaths, and not simply to follow the practice of other countries. In changing from the previous strength of insulin to the new U100, the dose in units of insulin is the same as before. Diabetics are also transferred to the same types and species of origin of insulin to which they were accustomed, so that there should be no actual change to their treatment. Most insulins are also "purified" and, in the majority of cases, there is no change of purity in switching to U100. However, some of these using older beef insulin will indeed, as Mrs Waller points out, use a purer brand of beef insulin but a change of dose is not normally required, although minor changes are for various reasons, occasionally needed. Halving the dose of insulin is not seen and one would suspect some error of calculation in the changeover if such a large alteration were required. It is exactly errors of calculation of this kind which will be eliminated by the changeover to the standard U100 insulin and this has been welcomed by the great majority of diabetics and doctors alike.

From Mrs Barbara Holmes, Lyford Road, London SW18.

I was very perturbed to read Nancy Waller's comment on U100 insulin. With respect, it would appear that someone did not do his/her homework.

I attend the diabetic clinic at a large London teaching hospital and it was emphasized from the first that this change did not involve the number of units injected. This was said to me several times by both medical and nursing staff.

As well as this, all diabetics on U100 insulin were supposed to be given an explanatory leaflet.

May I suggest that Nancy Waller's troubles could have been easily avoided?

Incidentally I also developed juvenile onset diabetes at the age of 40 and am still difficult to stabilize - however, this is nothing to do with U100 insulin.

From Alexandra Weston, Park Corner, Swyncombe, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

I would not like your readers to think that the experiences of the lady describing her change to U100 insulin are typical. I myself am an insulin-dependent diabetic aged 12 and am using an insulin pump with U100 insulin. I feel fantastic!

The doctors have always been so kind to me and have encouraged me to think that there is nothing I can't do if I want to. It is clear that diabetes affects different people in different ways, both at the level at which they have an insulin reaction and how they feel when having it, so Nancy Waller cannot say that her "crime" was that she did not fit into the pattern, because there is no pattern.

I must emphasize that it was fully explained to me how to calculate the amount of U100 I would need to keep the number of units the same and I have not had any problems as a result of the change.

Three cheers for the doctors!

The unsung caesareans

From Jan Green, Woodbury Hill Farm, Great Witton, near Worcester.

I am really astonished that we are now being treated to an article on the caesarean delivery of Sara Keays' baby (Friday Page, January 13). I am sure I cannot be the only reader of *The Times* to think, Sir, that this kind of reportage is totally unworthy of a great newspaper. Ms Keays is, after all, only one of countless single women who have given birth by caesarean section, and I very much deplore all the publicity which, no doubt will continue so long as reputable newspapers treat gossip as news.

From Hilary Clapham, Elgin Crescent, London W11.

I am writing to say I don't think you should have used Sara Keays as an example in the article *Awake for Baby's First Cry* and in its trailer on the front page of *The Times*.

There must be hundreds of ordinary mothers who have had this type of caesarean and who could have been a case for your article. The point would have been made better without linking it to someone who cannot help being a sensational mother at the moment. Your article uses gossip to highlight an article in a way I don't expect from *The Times*.

From Finlay and Kathryn Ross, Silverwood, Fairmile Lane, Cobham, Surrey.

May we expect the cookery editor to feature Miss Keays' christening cake recipe next?



"Every time I paint a portrait," said John Singer Sargent, "I lose a friend." One knows what he meant. The camera can lie, but in some mysterious way can't; a camera can simply catch us on an off moment, and, my dear, aren't there lots of those, but a painted portrait seems to suck out our essence, to probe through the mask of our face. As the artist Humphrey Ocean says, holding up a tube of paint: "Just one little tube. Looks so harmless, doesn't it? But think of Lady Churchill... What did she feel, one wonders, when she destroyed Sutherland's portrait of her husband? And what did Paul McCartney feel last week, when Ocean's portrait of him was unveiled? If someone takes an unflattering

photo of you, it's funny. If it's an unflattering painting, it's... uncomfortable.

That doesn't stop us immortalizing what we fondly imagine to be ourselves for posterity, however disconcerting the results. Is this really me? Can it possibly be? "My portrait caused more friction in our household than anything ever has," says our columnist Penny Perrick. "I think it captures me perfectly, withdrawn, depressed, frightfully old. My husband

range from under £300 for a pastel, to more than £4,000 simply for head and shoulders.

Or, if you're really famous, you can be asked. Sometimes this can carry a sting in its tail. In recent years, for instance, John Bratby has written letters to what he calls "the important people of this century", inviting them to his Sussex studio for a sitting. After three hours he's polished off their likeness. This is then followed by a request for £150 which, of course, can be refused. One sitter said: "Working on a seaside photographer's ratio, if one person in six is flattered enough to cough up, that makes the rest worthwhile."

Practitioners can be found by visiting the Royal Society of Portrait Painters in London and looking through its files, or visiting its annual show in May. Then, like a marriage bureau, the Society effects an introduction to the painter of one's choice. Depending on the artist, prices

to do so. What are the obligations and constrictions? Do the results, in the latter case, have to be flattering? Do any of our portrait painters feel like their predecessor Gainsborough, "sick of portraits and wishing to take my viol de gambe and walk off to some sweet village where I can paint landscapes"?

The occasion of the recent opening of the new Twentieth Century Galleries at the National Portrait Gallery, the unveiling of June Mendoza's portrait of the Princess of Wales, and last week's unveiling of the Paul McCartney portrait prompted us to seek out various practitioners, from Royal Academicians to a chap in Brent Cross Shopping Centre, to ask them how they approach that inexhaustible object, the human face - and the fragile ego that lies behind it.

MONDAY PAGE

SITTING PRETTY

Carlos Sanchez (right), is unashamedly a society painter who makes his living from painting rich people on commission. He has, in fact, painted the Royal Family. "When I was painting Prince Charles they brought me the most exquisite tea I'd ever seen, and I ate it sitting on the floor like a plumber." He has painted Lord Mountbatten, a man partial to his own image, in five separate portraits, wearing five different uniforms. "I stayed at Broadlands and thought 'If Mum could see me now'." And he has painted Edward Heath. "Such a large head. He looked like a bus conductor. It was only when I put on some music that he relaxed."

His main income, however, is from family portraits, usually grouped in front of the sisterly pile, or even Wimbledon mock-Tudor.

"Portrait painting? Of course it's a straitjacket. What I really love are landscapes, but still..." He laughs ruefully. He has the charm of somebody who has to be diplomatic as well as painter. Does he chat? "Oh yes. But all has to do really is to field them, they do most of the talking."

The women look awfully pretty. Does he idealize them? "Well, I have to please."

Some people dress up for their portraits. Lady Vestey ("not the easiest sitter") had her dress specially designed by the Emmaus for her huge £6,000 portrait. Most, however, wear their typical clothes, and we all know how



BRUSH WITH ROYALTY

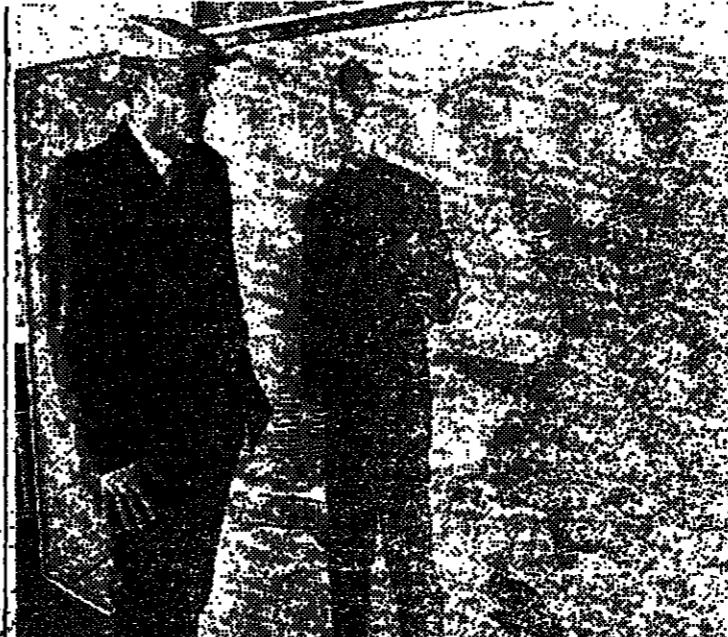
Rodrigo Moynihan, (below), now 74, is one of the Grand Old Men of British Art. He himself is a splendid study for a portrait, with a large, weathered, melancholic face like Rembrandt's. Hidden away in South Kensington there is a series of galleried studios, a sort of artists' Albany, all brass bells and bust. It's here that he lives, along with neighbours like Bryan Organ (also of portraiture fame).

With Moynihan's reputation, he can pick and choose, and at present he is painting Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Propped against the wall, she gazes at us disconcertingly as we speak. When painting royalty, you are allowed four sittings of an hour each; from then on you're on your own, using a tailor's dummy for robes, etc. With other important people you just get them when you can. "I made a good start before this parliamentary session; now she's much busier. She doesn't come here,"

I go to Downing Street. The more important people are, the more flexible you must be."

Propped next to Mrs Thatcher is Dame Peggy Ashcroft. "Actresses know how to sit. She likes it because it shows her best profile. I try to filter a character through a portrait. Photos? Oh yes, I use them, but just for reassurance. Reference. Portrait painting is completely different from any other kind, which is interior - just you and the canvas. Portraits are social; you must establish a relationship."

"Men want to look like types - generals all want to look like generals. But women all want to look the same. Yesterday I was looking at the perfume girls in Harrods - they'd all made themselves identical. The most difficult people to paint are conventionally pretty women. Oh, and academics - so timid. Such grey, unremarkable faces."



RHYTHM 'N' HUES

Humphrey Ocean (above) used to be a rock musician. He lives in Peckham, where he paints faces because he likes the look of them. "They don't pay me; I suppose I should be paying them. Still, I give them a meal and a drink." Just now he's painting an acquaintance: a shifty-looking chap "with a diabolically Irish face".

His most famous painting to date is the jokey *Lord Volvo and his Estate*. This does not depict, as its name implies, a dynamic portrait, but a Volvo car surrounded by thugs. But the frame is lined with postage stamps. "See, each one's a portrait. If people don't like the picture, they can always look at the frame."

He has only done one or two commissions. "The first was a disaster. It's a huge portrait of two 10CC musicians. They wouldn't buy it because they didn't like the way I'd portrayed them; they thought they looked too old and pushy." An amiable chap, he didn't mind too much, and the painting now fills his tiny hall. "Course, I would've liked

the bread, but I learnt a lot from it."

In 1976 he was Artist in Residence on the Wings tour of the US (now the subject of a book (*The Ocean View*)), but he was too diffident to paint Paul McCartney properly, apart from sketches in planes. So last year he was commissioned to paint a real portrait, in the garden of the McCartney country house. "He'd sit four hours at a stretch; it was strangely relaxing. He'd been filming for months; that's all sitting around, but it's tense and boring. It's not positive, like sitting for a portrait."

The reclusive family lifestyle of the McCartneys helped. "It's an extraordinarily modest little house in the middle of a wood. When visitors come, they always whizz straight past, thinking it's the house and the big house is further on. They end up lost in the woods." You can judge this pastoral superstardom for yourself at the National Portrait Gallery, which is aiming to broaden its appeal to a younger audience.

Deborah Moggach

Aids that disabled people cannot use

FIRST PERSON

The year of the disabled has come and gone, and we see evidence of society's concern for the welfare of the disabled all around us. There are disabled toilets, parking spaces, aids for more independent living. Unfortunately, frustration abounds when disabled people try to use these. The disabled toilet is locked and the key is not readily available, or the wheelchair ramp is steep and the door opens outwards, making it impossible for a sole wheelchair or occupant to get in.

Images also does a flourishing trade with the diplomatic corps and government officials, particularly from the Middle East and Africa. The original photos can travel full circle: once pressed on to canvas they can again be photographed, in their thousands, so that each government office receives what could almost be a reproduction of a painting. "These are our African portraits", says Paul Kaye, indicating a wall full of officials in national dress. He points to one: "He was a great friend of ours. Unfortunately, he's just been deposed."

Deposed, yes, but also restored.

newspaper steady, or lift a cup from a side table. A friend recommended a salesman of aids for the disabled, and he called on us, discussed what we needed, and came back with a carpenter who undertook to make us a tray to our specifications. Marvelous, we thought. A few weeks later the invoice arrived, and I rang the carpenter to ask when they could deliver... "Oh it isn't made yet" they said. "Ring us in about a month." I rang. "We'll call you when it's made", they said. "We're rather busy at the moment." They didn't call me, so I rang again.

This time they said they had no record of the tray being ordered. I pointed out that the invoice had come from their office. They said I'd better contact the salesman. I did. He was full of apologies, very upset, he would get on to the carpenter and get back to me. He didn't. I continued to contact him, got promises - something would be done. After six months of waiting I told him to cancel the order.

Next day I took my husband and his chair to the Disabled Living Foundation showroom in Birmingham. They have a ramp for wheelchairs, self-opening doors, a competent, sympathetic staff. We found that a well-known firm of furniture manufacturers makes a clip on tray that exactly fits our chair. We would have liked to buy the tray and take it home with us, but the Disabled Living Foundation is only a showroom. Instead, the occupational therapist offered to refer my husband to our local social services department, for them to buy it for us. Marvelous, we thought.

That was at the end of October. Early in January I rang the Disabled Living Foundation to discover what was happening. The referral had come through. I should check with the social services. I did. They told me they don't do trays, there's no money available until April, and a social worker will visit us to assess what we need. I complained that

what we needed was to be told promptly that they couldn't provide the tray, and wrote to the furniture manufacturer to ask them for the price of the tray and approximate delivery date.

They have replied, quoting a price nearly double that quoted by the Disabled Living Foundation (£40 as against £22) and a wait of five to seven weeks for delivery. I rang the Disabled Living Foundation, who told me they can't order it for me at their price, and advised me to ask my local social services department to order it for me at the lower price and allow me to reimburse them. Even if the social services agree to do this for me, promptly, it will be nearly a year before my husband gets his tray, from when I set out to get it for him. And of course something might go wrong... Probably I shall pay the extra £18, just to get what we need at last.

Penny Perrick

Putting the pieces together

Fearlessly, last month Channel 4 gave a second airing of a programme which, when it was shown a year ago, brought the new television station much opprobrium. It wasn't about Michael Heseltine, or giving birth under water, or similarly challenging issues; the programme was called *Quilts in Women's Lives* and, since quilting is my favourite pastime - I claim to have invented the patchwork batik mat - I sat down to watch the first transmission. The female quilters interviewed were articulate and their handiwork very beautiful so, after a while, my husband, who is by no means a needleman and could do with rather fewer homemade quilts in his life, began to watch it too. Switching off the television, we agreed that a patchwork quilt can be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever and went about our business.

So we were quite surprised when, during the next few days, "that patchwork programme" got on to the receiving end of a bit of a bit of GBH launched by a combined Fleet Street force of flying brickbats. Chris Dunkley of the *Financial Times* said that, in view of Channel 4's output, the programme involved "that sort of religious obsession which brings a crazed gleam to the eyes of its disciples", while the *Daily Mirror* thought it could "think of it, there's always been something about women and sewing that has given them the needle. But in a book called *The Subversive Stitch* - I do hope Channel 4 dramatizes it in several episodes just to annoy Mr Dunkley - needlework is seen as keeping women in their place in two ways. First, society insisted that women did so much sewing that they had no time to grapple with larger issues, and, second, even when their sewing resulted in beautiful works of art, such as altar-cloths, these were labelled "crafts" to stop their makers being known by the superior name of artist.

Romantic heroines like Mme Arnoux in Flaubert's *L'Education Sentimentale* had a piece of embroidery always about their person, like an extra appendage, but to excel at needlework was not automatically praiseworthy. Not permitted to do much else, women took up their needle and then were taunted for being such lightweights. The Victorian papa in the play, *Washington Square*, tells his plain, clumsy daughter that she is good for only one thing, "Your embroidery". When Sir Ralph Richardson played the papa, he managed to roll the middle "r" so juicily that "embroidery" did sound like something truly contemptible.

Today's households are thought to be complete without beaded jug-holders, smocked nightgowns and, indeed, patchwork quilts so this shrill aversion to quilts, in women's lives, and possibly traycloths embroidered with lazy daisies and tapestry footrests too, has another source.

Now that women can choose to sew rather than be forced into it, Brenda Cox, of the Quilter's Guild, thinks: "The males have a fear of it taking us over." Perhaps it is a bit galling for men to hear their quilt-making wives babble about finding their true creative selves in little pieces of cut-out fabric. One woman in the Channel 4 programme said that making quilts was her way of producing order out of chaos, which raises the question as to who was creating chaos in the first place? To soften up the anti-quilt brigade maybe quilters should adopt a more tactful approach, mentioning pricked fingers and knotted thread rather than peace of mind and satisfaction, which some men would like to see provided from sources other than quilting.

I don't know whether this will make Mr Dunkley feel better, but Brenda Cox told me that the best and best-known quilter in the world is a former artist who couldn't have found a place in *Quilts in Women's Lives* since his name is Michael James and he's a man.

* To be published in August by the Women's Press.

• Do you remember the International Year of the Disabled? It was 1981 and as the year progressed there was a lot of talk about better access to public places for the physically handicapped. I thought of this recently when I visited one of London's newest cinemas, the Chelsea Cinema in the King's Road, with a friend who has a badly injured back. The entrance lobby, with fairly easy to manage swing doors, was on the ground floor which, however, contained nothing else but a flight of stairs rising skywards, just like the kind seen in Hollywood musicals.

Since my friend was not Fred Astaire, it took her a full 10 minutes to get to the top, where she was met by a tetchy usherette who told her to hurry because the programme was about to begin. Just one example of how a situation declines once an international year has been given over to improving it.

If you want another example, International Women's Year was 1975 and, since then, things have been going from bad to worse, to the extent that a report published by the European Parliament earlier this month announced, "... the traditional division of roles according to sex is likely to be reinforced again and there is a danger of a return to reactionary thinking".

This year is International Anti-Racism Year. I wish it weren't, since if things ran true to course, the end of it will see increased racial tension, more discrimination and the return of *The Black and White Minstrel Show*.



PARIS DIARY by
FRANK JOHNSON

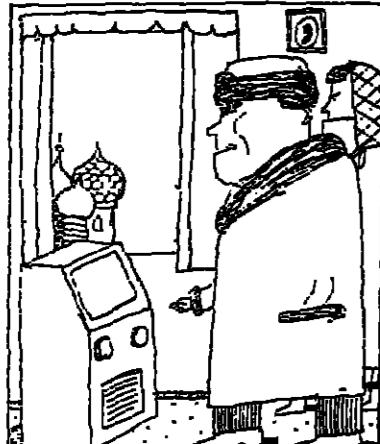
Up against the wall

Today is the fiftieth anniversary of the most influential Paris riot of the twentieth century, so far. This was the one when the anti-parliamentary right, feigning outrage at corruption in high places, marched on the Chamber of Deputies with vague intention of overthrowing it and no idea of what to put in its place.

The mob got as far as the police lines at the Left Bank end of the Pont de la Concorde, which is very far indeed – being virtually on the steps of the parliament building. Taking the view that it would be bad form for bourgeois democracy to collapse without their being invited, the Communists joined in against the police, who in due course opened fire with live bullets, thus making the proceedings altogether more serious than our own generation's of 1968. The final result was about a score of rioters dead, 700 more hurt, 1,000 policemen injured, one government fallen.

At the time of writing nothing has appeared in the press or on television to commemorate the event. Doubtless items will appear

BARRY FANTONI



"My sympathies are with the British CCHQ – we're both forced to watch Russian TV"

since, contrary to Anglo-Saxon myth, the French are pitiless examiners of their past. But the anniversary has cast one shadow, M Jean Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's National Front, had been complaining that he was being kept off television. Whereupon Channel 2 offered him the prized place on a political interview show optimistically entitled *The Hour of Truth*. Then, according to the word around the town, someone remembered this was the anniversary of the riot and M Le Pen was offered an alternative date.

We know that governments have far greater control over television and radio in France than in comparable countries. Does, then, this careful attitude by the broadcasters towards the date of M Le Pen's appearance indicate a certain concern within the government about the prospect of right-wing rioting? A small start was made by the right with some disturbances last year. Following the election, the extreme left joined in although this time they were not the communists who today, unlike in 1934, are supposed to be in the government.

It seems reasonable to predict that the Mitterrand years will reach some riotous apogee. These upheavals are far less frequent in post-1970, post-commune Paris than the casual foreign observer may think. But you can never be sure.

Walking home the other evening in the wintry twilight I encountered a crowd of protesting dockyard workers from Dunkirk massed in front of a police line guarding the entrance of the rue de Varenne, where the Prime Minister has his official house. For the new resident in the city, an important moment, this: his first riot. Away from the main crowd, some worker appeared to be stationed at regular intervals for several yards on either side of the street, faces turned to the wall, heads bowed as a symbol of lament for yet another betrayal of the workers by a socialist government.

Closer inspection revealed them to be peacefully urinating.

★ ★ ★

A new film, attracting large audiences all over the city, *Le Bon Plaisir*, is about a famous politician who is found to have an illegitimate child. The Sarah Kays role is taken by Mme Catherine Deneuve. Mr Cecil Parkinson is played by M Jean-Louis Trintignant, with the difference that he is the President of Republic and has a walking stick. Mme Deneuve has her handbag snatched. It contains a letter from the President sent 11 years before and referring to the child, then been to

the end of the French film.

Blackmail follows. There are sad consequences for all concerned, and for the politician's career. *Le Figaro* reviewed the work with a certain amount of innuendo. The title of the review reproduced, with ironic intent, the words at the end of French films which say that all the characters are fictitious, etc. Inquiries among sophisticates revealed that this innuendo was a reference to an extremely important figure in the present French government.

On the face of it, there is something wrong here. Every time a British politician is plunged into crisis as a result of his private life, we are assured that the French are baffled – that in France such irregularities are overlooked. Yet here we have an extremely French film about something which is supposed not to be a danger in France. The explanation, I suspect, is that reported French reaction to British scandals is in truth the action of Britons who like to pict themselves as being as worldly as these imaginary French. There is enough in this theory to reassure people in both countries.

The new first lord of the Foreign Office



Margaret Thatcher and Janos Kadar: a shared concern over East-West relations

Julian Haviland, who travelled with the Prime Minister on her first ever trip behind the Iron Curtain, assesses its impact

have a greater understanding now than I had 48 hours ago," she said.

Some business seems to have been done. The Hungarians were content with Mrs Thatcher's statement after the talks that both Hungary and Britain want to see a resumption of disarmament negotiations. Her public statements were well designed to exploit, so far as she could, the weakness of the Soviet position, that it is they who are seen to be resisting the resumption of talks.

The two sides found they shared deep concern about the state of East-West relations. It was common ground that only the two superpowers could bridge the present divide, but common ground also that all possible bilateral contacts between lesser members of the two alliances should be pursued.

At the same time, the Prime Minister showed herself alert to the danger that the Soviet Union, by encouraging contacts with Western Europe, may seek to make mischief between European Nato members and the United States.

At her final press conference she said emphatically that she did not believe there were differences between the United States and the UK. Both were loyal and devoted members of

Nato, and President Reagan was "absolutely sincere" in his desire for arms agreements.

It is far from clear what path Mrs Thatcher sees herself following after Budapest in her new unofficial role as first lord of the Foreign Office.

Last week's adventure had been in her mind for more than a year. The choice of Hungary as her first destination in Eastern Europe fitted the undeclared British policy of encouraging diversity within the Soviet block.

Hungary finds favour for its experimentation with capitalism and private profit at the margins, and ministerial visits are a form of reward.

At times she looked almost disarmed; she clearly liked the people

These same features and the relative lack of internal repression make it the most congenial point of entry to Eastern Europe for any politician with a lifelong aversion to communism.

Margaret Thatcher seemed at moments almost disarmed. She clearly liked the people and their leaders. Of Janos Kadar, the

party boss, she said: "We found it easy to talk very openly." She had found a generous welcome everywhere.

Her reputation for frostiness towards the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies became an asset, bringing a response from her hosts. They told her that they believed her decision to visit Eastern Europe had called for some political courage on her part, which they appreciated.

But last week with Mr Kadar and his colleagues, the Prime Minister was in warm and shallow water for her preliminary lesson. If she really contemplated talking face to face one day with Yuri Andropov, a preliminary meeting with a Husak, a Honecker or a Jaruzelski might be more than instructive.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister's initiation into East-West diplomacy, after four years in office, has been an intriguing study. Her main message was forcefully delivered for relaying to Moscow: that the West is genuine in seeking mutual arms reduction and is concerned at the growing difficulty of controlling defence costs.

So as not to obscure this theme, her big speech was stripped of any sentiment that could possibly have caused offence. Nothing was said of human rights or civil liberties. The interned Solidarity members in Poland, the harassed dissidents in the Soviet Union, the relatively few and submerged critics of the regime in Hungary itself, would find no word of comfort in her text.

It was hard to recognize the Iron Lady who has for years, at every opportunity, damned the Soviet system and all its works. Some Tory backbenchers recall a moment recently when their leader left them speechless at a private meeting by describing himself as "a world statesman". They remain to be convinced that she has the coolness and the experience to measure her new response to the Soviet challenge though they do not doubt her resolve.

When quality fails to rate

Ferdinand Mount

It is "constitutively outrageous" or, looking at it another way, "a despicable act of centralization", or possibly even an "intolerable loss of local democratic influence".

The it in question is last week's White Paper proposing that the Manpower Services Commission should have rather more control and the local authorities rather less control over the colleges of further education. But it might just as well refer to the Bill to cap the rates or the plan to abolish the GLC and the other metropolitan county councils; or the initiative by the MSC (again) for vocational training in schools. There is, in short, a lot of it about.

It always provokes the most instant and dramatic squawks of outrage from the municipal lobbies and from the trade unions involved. No felled footballer ever rolled on the ground and affected agony with more thespian zest.

Few of the protesters seem to care very much about the *quality* of the service before and after. The question whether or not the new arrangements will train better or worse hairdressers, engineers and cooks scarcely arises. Indeed, the less said of that, the better for it is generally agreed that job training in Non-Advanced Further Education, or NAFE, is what is politely described as "patchy".

To sound convincing, the objections to change therefore have to be based on high constitutional grounds. Local democracy forever! Venerable traditions are alleged to be at stake. Village Hampdens are thick on the ground, famous for their dauntless breasts, in the words of Stellar and Yeatman.

Indeed, there is more than a touch of *1066 and All That* about this version of history. After all, it is not exactly *democracy* for which local government stands in song and story. The chartered boroughs and the justices of the peace were highly undemocratic institutions, designed to keep the peace and keep the lower orders in their place. The Peasants' Revolt – which in fact included a strong "middle-class" element – was largely a revolt against local taxation. Wat Tyler met his end, it will be recalled, at the hand of a leading representative of local government, to wit the Lord Mayor of London, John Hampden could, I suppose, be described as a ship-tax-capper. As for Pym...

The idea of democratically elected local authorities reared its head only towards the middle of the nineteenth century. In the counties the councillors were not elected until 1888.

At about this period, the history of local government takes a crucial and fascinating turn. Liberals and Conservatives alike became intoxicated by "Gas and Water Socialism". New responsibilities of all sorts were generally agreed to be civic and best carried out wholly or partly by public undertakings – education, housing the poor, drains, public baths, cemeteries. But there was no general agreement about the

MSC will do no better.

But what must be resisted is the "municipal imperialism" of boroughs such as Camden and Sheffield, for they are trying to resurrect the ghost of Joe Chamberlain. And that is a ghost that will not walk.

The author was until recently head of the policy unit at No 10 Downing Street.

Anne Sofer

The power struggle test case



Prime Minister P. W. Botha and some of the Republic's troops on patrol in Angola near the Namibia border

Namibia: why South Africa seems ready to find a way out

The other parties are, of course, Swapo and its Angolan hosts. The latter, it appears, have given a private assurance, via the Americans, the chief intermediaries in the complicated negotiations, that Swapo will be restrained from taking military advantage of the South African withdrawal.

How much weight should be attached to this assurance is a moot point. Angola's control over Swapo's uncertain, as is Swapo's ability to communicate effectively with its guerrillas in the bush, some of whom operate permanently inside Namibia.

If a South African soldier is killed or wounded in an ambush or land-mine explosion somewhere in northern Namibia in the next couple of weeks, will Pretoria regard that as a breach of the disengagement agreement?

Even if the fragile truce holds, which would undoubtedly be an important psychological step towards a settlement, the diplomatic and political obstacle of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola remains.

The South Africans, with United States backing, have made their removal a precondition for the grant of independence to Namibia.

Angola, supported by other black

states, utterly rejects the attempt to link what it sees as the "extraneous" issue of Cuban troops to the implementation of the United Nations' independence plan for Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution 435, whose terms South Africa itself has accepted.

It is, of course, true that South Africa has never claimed legal sovereignty over Namibia, its presence there deriving from a limited mandate conferred by the League of Nations after the First World War when Germany's former colonial possessions were distributed among the victorious powers.

The mandate was revoked by the United Nations in 1966. This, however, is not something which Pretoria has usually chosen to draw attention to in recent past.

In perhaps the most striking passage in his statement to parliament, the Prime Minister asked rhetorically: "Can it be expected from the Republic of South Africa to continue to bear this burden under circumstances where we do not claim sovereignty over the territory, where we are exposed to criticism from the internal parties of South-West Africa, where we are severely condemned by the West and where the United Nations is threatening us with enforcement measures?"

On the face of it, Mr Botha could hardly send a clearer signal to the white voters of South Africa that he considers the time has come to get out of Namibia. But similar signals have proved misleading in the past, and it remains to be seen whether the South African government is now committed to withdrawal.

Michael Hornsby

"He who has the greatest power put into his hands will only become the more impatient of any restraint in the use of it", wrote Hazlitt. The second Thatcher administration is manifesting daily the truth of this aphorism. Its entire programme for this Parliament – with the largest majority for decades – is devoted to limiting the powers of others. Having run out of ideas on the economy, with no further Falkland-type adventure abroad, it occupies itself with self-assertive bullying.

This style is evidenced not only in its legislative proposals. It dominates the new mode of decision-making that dispenses with consultation – witness Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Cheltenham communications workers, or the recent action of Mr Tom King and Sir Keith Joseph in switching considerable powers and funding from education to the Manpower Services Commission without any discussion with anyone involved.

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Michael Hornsby

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QUEEN AND COMMONWEALTH

During its absence from the news stand the Times has received many letters commenting on the critique of the Queen's Christmas broadcast. It has only been possible to publish a fraction of them owing to the passage of time, but the issues raised by the broadcast fall into two distinct categories - the constitutional point and the question of how best to facilitate growth and development in the poorer societies of the world. To the latter theme we will return later. In the meantime, the constitutional position raised by Mr. Powell, both in a speech and the subsequent article, deserves further exploration.

When the Queen was formally proclaimed, one of her titles was Head of the Commonwealth, though at the time it had no statutory basis. That came later in the Royal Titles Bill, passed into law before her coronation. It was during the debate on that Bill that Mr. Powell voiced the only known dissent to the title and its implications.

That Bill for the first time recognized the divisibility of the crown, since after its passage the Queen was differently described in each Commonwealth parliament where she reigns. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 had certainly given statutory recognition to the legislative independence of the parliaments of the empire, but with two limitations - concerning their right to alter either the succession or the title; but the Crown had remained one and the same. Yet even then tensions could arise between Britain and the Dominions, as to who should advise the sovereign when he was abroad. There were many arguments, for instance between Canada and the British government over which minister should accompany George VI as he crossed the Canadian border into the United States in 1938.

Though the Royal Titles Bill in 1953 first gave statutory recognition to the title Head of the Commonwealth, its origins lay in the legal device to keep India, though a republic, in the Commonwealth. That device was a law which set aside India's republican status, and thus preserved intact the status and right of Indian citizens as though their country continued to owe allegiance to the Crown.

At her coronation, the Queen was seven monarchs in one. By now she is 17. Can such a multiplication retain its original meaning? Does it need to? Or does this strange simultaneous embodiment of one and many acquire new meanings as it expands? As Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker said in the 1953 debate, there was a paradox between the new idea of the divisibility of the Crown and its preservation as a symbol of unity over a Commonwealth of more and more diverse nations. It meant something very important to all parts, but different things in different parts. That is obvious today when the Queen attracts quite as many and perhaps more crowds touring Commonwealth republics than she does in what are technically her own domains.

It is her constitutional position during these tours, however, which remains unclear. It

TWO-TERM STABILITY

One of the consequences of Watergate and Vietnam was to diminish the power of the Presidency in the United States. Successive Presidents, it was believed, had abused the power of the office: therefore it was better to cut the office down to size. Mr. Jimmy Carter even won election with the promise of what amounted to a pedestrian Presidency. As the office lost its magic, so did incumbents quickly shed their authority and their appeal. Not since Eisenhower has any President served two full terms.

This trend may have been inevitable in the circumstances. But it was certainly unfortunate. The American system of government requires a strong President. He alone can give coherence and consistency to the process, especially in the field of foreign affairs.

It has been the greatest achievement of President Reagan's first term that he has done much to restore the status of his office. This has been essentially a triumph of personal style. He looks like a President and, in his set speeches at any rate, he sounds like a President. His political responses are well attuned to those of the average American, so he can speak to them in terms which command their confidence. No President in recent times has been so adept in using the White House as a "bully pulpit".

His strength and his weakness is that he governs with a broad brush. Not for him Mr. Carter's obsessive concentration upon

to recognise how inconceivable it would have been for the Queen to be seen engaged in a television chat with Mr. Trudeau, Mrs. Thatcher or, say, Mr. Muldoon, in her Christmas message to see how the concept of the broadcast has strayed onto controversial ground.

But the heart of the issue is not so much the broadcast, as the question whether it is tenable for the Queen to visit Commonwealth republics without the support of any structure of ministerial advice. When she is in Canada she is advised by the Canadian Prime Minister and paid for by the Canadian taxpayer (though if she visits Canada in the Royal Yacht Britannia the British taxpayer continues to meet the cost of her travel). The same goes for any Commonwealth monarchy; but when she visits a republic it is the British taxpayer who pays to send her there. That is why British ministers should shoulder the responsibility for her actions, and their primacy was implicitly recognised by all the Commonwealth at the time that her personal security was in question prior to the Lusaka meeting (though in the event the Palace pre-empted Mrs. Thatcher's deliberations by announcing unilaterally that the Queen intended to go).

If the cost of the Queen's visit to Commonwealth republics is borne by the British taxpayer it follows that she is operating within the British political context, regardless of the multilateral nature of the title as Head of Commonwealth. British ministers cannot therefore avoid the logic of their position, which is that they should accept formal responsibility for Her Majesty's deeds and words on those occasions. The fact that her Commonwealth Prime Ministers have direct access to the Queen without going through Downing Street and that she has a longstanding personal relationship with many Commonwealth presidents will always put her at an advantage over her British ministers where Commonwealth affairs are concerned. It is no wonder then that the Palace properly cherishes and indeed cultivates the Commonwealth connection since it gives a vast extra dimension to the status of the British Crown compared to the other European monarchies.

But when that link comes down from the symbolic to the practical, question of accountability, it must, in the final analysis, be for British ministers on behalf of the British taxpayer to answer for the Queen. The only alternative would be for the Commonwealth as a whole to provide a fund for the Head of the Commonwealth to operate on a multilateral basis when she is visiting Commonwealth republics. Even under such an arrangement, however, the Queen, as 17 different monarchs in one, would be exposed to the danger that though the title recognises what she is, it gives no guidelines about what the Head of the Commonwealth should say or do. On that she would still always be on her own with her private advisers. The world being what it is, that is a dangerous position to be in.

Mrs. Gandhi is a highly controversial political figure, as much within India as outside it. Is it conceivable that any of Her Majesty's other Prime Ministers, if they had access to such a proposal, would have advised the monarch to base much of her Christmas message to the Commonwealth on an interview with any Prime Minister of another country, particularly a political figure with such a controversial past and facing an election next year? One has only

expected to last at least into next year. Both inflation and unemployment have fallen.

In international affairs, although American forces are precariously placed in Lebanon, there has been no major reverse for the United States since the President entered the White House and Grenada is a definite plus. The Soviet Union has withdrawn from the nuclear disarmament negotiations, having by its own actions made that the unavoidable response to the deployment of the missiles in western Europe. Deployment has been successfully begun, and it would be reasonable to expect the Soviet Union to resume negotiations in due course.

Mr. Reagan is already 73, and would be almost 78 by the end of his second term. Sometimes old men in office suffer a sudden decline, and if that were to happen to Mr. Reagan, he might soon lose the authority he has restored to the White House. Obviously, therefore, he needs to be scrutinised carefully during the course of his campaign.

But there is much to be said in principle for resuming the habit of a double-term Presidency. It offers the prospect of greater stability and continuity in government, which are particularly needed in a country whose political system is dominated by the tyranny of incessant elections. There would be still more to be said in practice for giving another term to the President if he emerges creditably from the challenge of this year's campaign.

Yet for all that, the economy looks in much healthier condition. The United States has come through the recession, the recovery is well under way and is

Ineluctable choice at GCHQ

From Sir Brian Tovey.

Sir, Lord Bancroft (February 4) takes the view that the handling of the declassification of GCHQ has been "breathtakingly inept" and you yourself, whilst generally in support of the Government's action, refer to "a whiff of mismanagement" (leading article February 4).

As the former Director of GCHQ, and hence as the individual largely responsible for drawing up the original proposals, I do not consider that any other means of presentation and implementation could sensibly have been put forward.

Those who think otherwise are ignoring precisely that situation which makes the declassification of GCHQ essential: my reasons for taking this latter view may be found in today's *Sunday Times*.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN J. M. TOVEY,
Naval and Military Club,
94 Piccadilly, W1.

February 5.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Waite.

Sir, The last paragraph of the article on Government Communications Headquarters by Peter Hennessy (January 26) refers to my case against GCHQ for unfair dismissal.

I should point out that my case did not in any way concern any possible breach of security and also that I was not a member of any trade union, so that I did not have union support and I had to bear all the legal expenses, which amounted to a very large sum.

GCHQ's main excuse for failing to honour the conditions of employment under which I was recruited was that agreement had been reached with the unions that officers must be either dismissed or regraded to a lower grade on attaining age 60.

Both the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords confirmed the Industrial Tribunal's finding that I had been unfairly dismissed. Although there was no doubt about the moral justification of my claim, I lost the case on a legal technicality on the grounds that I had no legal rights under the Employment Protection Act.

I feel sure that, if I had been a member of the union GCHQ would have been compelled to honour the promise given when I was recruited that I would be employed to age 65. In any event, with union support I would not have been compelled to meet the costs of litigation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. WAITE,
23 Twizelheath,
Bredon Road,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire.
January 26.

Peace studies

From Miss Hilary Lipkin.

Sir, I would like to clarify our position and show that allegations levelled at us by Mr. Scriven (feature, January 3) and Lady Cox (January 9) are unfounded. Teachers for Peace is a group within CND which is totally opposed to nuclear weapons and which aims to draw attention to the role that education can play in working for a peaceful world. However, as professional teachers we do not misuse our position in the classroom.

Some subscribers to our newsletter are not members of CND but nevertheless they take their role as professional teachers in a democracy seriously, in as much as they wish their pupils to have access to all materials on the controversial subject of nuclear disarmament.

It is a tradition in the teaching profession that teachers form common interest groups - e.g. religious and political groups. They meet in these groups because their professional role of teachers as educators prohibits them from misusing their position in the classroom to unduly influence their pupils - i.e. they are teachers not preachers. They aim to attract other members of their profession and to ascertain that their students' curricula contain opportunities for discussion on the subjects which interest them as a group.

The reason for this tradition is democratic. In a dynamic, democratic society young people are called upon to make democratic choices. They cannot do so if they are not aware of what the choices are about.

Yours faithfully,
HILARY LIPKIN,
Teachers for Peace,
42 York Rise, NW5.

Appointment of judges

From Professor L. Neville Brown.

Sir, For the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg, the Treaty of Rome (article 167) expresses the qualifications for appointment as judge or advocate general as those "required for appointment to the highest judicial offices in their respective countries or who are jurisconsults of recognised competence".

Whereas other member states have from time to time made use of this alternative, the United Kingdom has still to do so. As the European Court is chiefly concerned with law, not fact, the objection raised by Mr. Grayson (January 24) would not appear to be relevant.

Certainly, the past or present academic lawyers on the European Court have made no less distinguished contributions to its developing jurisprudence than their colleagues recruited from Bar or Bench.

Yours faithfully,
L. NEVILLE BROWN,
Faculty of Law,
Chancellor's Court,
University of Birmingham,
P.O. Box 363,
Birmingham.
January 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Last chance to catch the Airbus

From the Managing Director of British Aerospace

Sir, It is timely to put on record my company's view of the A320 debate. Whilst looking backwards can and must teach us some lessons, too much historic perspective can be misleading and, in this case, dangerously irrelevant.

As an example, Concorde was an investment in the unknown. The A320 is quite the reverse and if it were possible to take on the additional investment required for a 20 per cent share of the A320 without some special arrangements, BAE would certainly wish to do so. What are the facts?

1. Despite the double impact of nationalisation and denationalisation, British Aerospace has remained profitable and we intend to continue so.

2. In the period 1978-82, the date of last published accounts BAE has doubled its sales, increased its trading profit from £68m to £113m and achieved a forward order book of £4.3bn.

3. Our people are intelligent, well motivated and involved in the business.

4. Largely as a result of previous Government policies BAE has lost a whole generation of programmes in civil aircraft, military aircraft, guided missiles and space. Yet, British Aerospace is still top of the manufacturing export league and the UK aerospace industry is number three in the totality of its capability in the world, after the United States and Russia. We are sure that we can capitalise on this and be able to share in the forecast growth in the 1990s and in order to ensure this we are already investing heavily in:

(a) Civil aircraft. Some £550m of company money has been invested in civil aircraft programmes since 1978.

(b) New military combat aircraft. The experimental aircraft programme, and developments of the Hawk and the Harrier.

(c) Guided missile development. Sea Eagle, Alarm (Air-launched anti-radar missile), Merlin, Vertical Launch Sea Wolf, etc, etc.

(d) Communication satellites. Including direct broadcasting.

(e) In general avionic and electronic developments from wind energy to sophisticated detection devices.

Thus, if we are not to unbalance the business we believe we must have launch aid for the A320 in the same way as all the other Airbus partners. Even with launch aid we will be funding at least a further £250m ourselves and we have offered to pay back the loan advanced from the sale of the aircraft.

Our problem, paradoxically, is not lack of opportunity but of an abundance. Aerospace is both high technology and relatively manpower intensive and in what else is the UK number three in the world?

It is also a very long-term and capital-intensive industry; it is the totality of the investment required to exploit all our opportunities that presents the problem.

In the past there were many companies competing for the large civil aircraft market. In the future, it will be just Boeing and Airbus Industrie. If we are not to be a continuing partner of Airbus Industrie we will have missed the last chance to capitalise on our vast investment in men and money over the years and in our view that would be a tragedy. It is important to get the facts straight.

Yours sincerely,
RAYMOND LYGO,
Managing Director,
British Aerospace plc,
100 Pall Mall, SW1.

January 16.

Destruction of a country heritage

From Lord Melchett and others

Sir, A beautiful estate in Essex, not far from Constable country, has for the past few weeks been subjected to a ferocious mechanical operation described by the farmer in question as "a trim and a tidy-up".

Boundary hedgerows of blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and elder have been shaved to ground level and the same has happened to the hedge alongside a footpath which was covered with wild roses, bramble, bryony and old man's beard. Gone are the scabious, wild violets and cowslips. Wide strips of hedge running alongside a ditch have been razed to the ground, denuded of wych elms, saplings, shrubs and undergrowth, with the overall result that what was once rural farmland now looks more like a prairie.

A stretch of disused railway line, a sanctuary for wildlife of all sorts, has had its young oaks torn out, been levelled and put under the plough. Whilst the machines roar and whirr Europe's grain mountain grows bigger.

This is not just topsy-turvy; it is an act of vandalism. Many hedgerows in our countryside are hundreds of years old and are wildlife reserves in miniature. If a man pulled down an eighteenth-century church on his land he would be in trouble. So how is it that the farmer - or more accurately the business man who calls himself a farmer - is permitted to destroy a heritage that he cannot replace?

The time has come to make it illegal to destroy hedgerows without specific consent. Farmers should no longer be allowed to ruin the ecological balance of the countryside with impunity. We must legislate before the birds, butterflies, insects, small mammals, wild flowers, shrubs and grasses are made homeless and become things of the past.

Food must be produced and farmers must make a living, but this does not have to be at the expense of the English countryside and our native wildlife. It is both brutal and irresponsible to annihilate our rural heritage.

East Anglia has suffered more than most areas but before the rest of rural England is ruined we must call a halt to what must be the worst period of vandalism in our farming history. We must have laws to stop the denuding of the landscape and the loss of habitat for our wildlife, to safeguard the beauty of the countryside for future generations to enjoy. Yours etc,

PETER MELCHETT,
DAVID BELLAMY,
ROSAMOND RICHARDSON,
RENE CUTFORTH,
RONALD BLYTHE,
MICHAEL ARCHER.
As from: Courtyard Farm,
Ringstead,
Hunstanton,
Norfolk.

January 17.

Road block

From Mr Alan Leng

Sir, Mr. John Beardmore (January 24) suffers from the common delusion that cycling two abreast is an offence. It is not!

The Highway Code advises (section 131): "Do not ride more than two side by side. Ride in single file on busy narrow roads" and, of course, is what the vast majority of sensible cyclists do. Let us hope that, as a motorist, Mr Beardmore knows his part of the Highway Code better than this one!

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LENGL, National Secretary,
Cyclists' Touring Club,
69 Meadow,
Godalming,
Surrey.

January 24.

Point of departure

From Mr Michael Codron

Sir, Your New York correspondent, Holly Hill (report, January 18), believes disarmingly that it might be chauvinism that makes her prefer the Broadway production of *Noises Off*, but also gives as a reason "the shrewd addition of a cactus used as a weapon in act II".

This could well confuse those of your readers who have seen the play in London and who, since its first performance on February 23, 1982, will have seen a cactus appear at exactly the same time and place as its American cousin, in order to wreak exactly the same amount of painfully comic dismay.

This is in no way to belittle the American cast, who perform it splendidly. But then so, too, have all three English casts. Or am I being chauvinistic?



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM February 3: Divine Service was held in West Newton Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Gervase Murphy presided the sermon.

Mr Richard French had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

Mr Cyril Crowe had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

**Forthcoming
marriages**

Mr K. W. Smith-Bingham and Mrs F. M. Pilkington

The engagement is announced between Kim, eldest son of Mr C. A. Smith-Bingham, of The Mill House, Woodspring, Newbury, Berkshire, and Mrs M. M. D. Dakin, of London. Court Marriages, Kent and Fife, eldest daughter of Captain John Macdonald Buchanan, of Lower Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and Lady Rose Bardseye, of St Mary's House, Tormarton, Avon.

Mr C. A. Beaton and Mrs S. Watson

The engagement is announced between Callum Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Beaton, of Wivenhoe, Essex, and Sandra, only daughter of Mrs G. M. Singleton, of Edinburgh, and Mr C. Watson, of Glasgow.

Mr A. M. Donald and Miss T. J. Burton-Brown

The engagement is announced between Alan Marshall, younger son of Mr and Mrs Alan Grant, of Santa Barbara, California, and Teresa Juliet, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Antoni Burton-Brown, of Godalming, Surrey.

Mr J. M. Stevenson and Miss J. Donald

The engagement is announced between John Michael, elder son of the late Rev Dr J. W. Stevenson and of Mrs Stevenson, of Leighton House, Dunblane, Perthshire, and Jean Margaret, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs C. Donald, of April Rise, Hoghton, Lancashire.

Mr C. C. Warlow-Harry and Miss M. A. B. Hickes

The engagement was announced on January 26, 1984, between Christopher Charles, only son of the late Major R. C. Warlow-Harry and of Mrs Warlow-Harry, of Michaelstow, Bodmin, North Cornwall, and Melinda Anne, only daughter of the late Mr A. C. S. Hickes and of Mrs S. L. Clarke, of St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

Today is the thirty-second anniversary of the accession of the Queen. The President of the United States is 73 today.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, will attend the annual governors' and members' luncheon at Hatfield House on March 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester has become patron of the Royal Special Aid Society Homes for the Elderly.

A memorial service for Dr Bernard Charles Sanders will be held in the Chapel of Magdalene College, Cambridge, at 3 pm on Saturday March 3, 1984.

Mr R. S. C. Harrison and Mrs S. M. Bailey

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Brigadier L. C. C. Harrison and of Mrs Harrison, of Fleet, Hampshire, and Shelia, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. O. Bailey, of Great Ellingham, Norfolk.

Mr N. F. K. Johnson and Miss A. S. Galiffes

The engagement is announced between the crippled ex-soldier, the commoner's complaint - or cause for shock - was the discovery that the marriage had been refused

More sympathetic opinions included the observation that if it was an over-technical application

Outrage within church over marriage ban

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The affair of the Derbyshire former soldier refused and then granted permission for a church marriage caused a great deal of public indignation against the Roman Catholic Church. What is highly significant, however, and not yet appreciated, is that the indignation was no less within the church.

"Disgusting", "appalling" and "horrifying" were words being bandied about by priests among themselves and in private conversations with journalists. Ten years ago such attitudes and the frankness with which they were expressed would have been inconceivable.

Not untypical was an anecdote about a priest, canon lawyer from a diocesan marriage tribunal who was invited, so he thought, to lecture to a church group on the church's marriage law. In fact the lecture was billed as being on "Christian marriage", and he refused to rule out marriage. To equate that with "impotence" is to stretch the meaning of the word beyond its limit, and the same source added: "I thought marriage was something to do with love". It is this tone, almost of disiect, which coloured almost all those private comments.

Some remarks probed more deeply: that the church's whole approach to marriage had been through a profound revolution, and word of this had still not reached to the four corners; or that priests were still sometimes personally embarrassed by sexual questions that they could only handle them by reducing them to technicalities. The Roman Catholic clergy seem, on that sort of evidence, to have quite a healthy degree of critical self-knowledge.

In the particular case of the crippled ex-soldier, the commoner's complaint - or cause for shock - was the discovery that the marriage had been refused

on technical grounds, which only made sense according to a purely physical definition of marriage. "I really believed that had gone for good", was one clerical remark.

It appears that the couple were able to have a sexual relationship which lacked only ejaculation. That was known to the Nottingham canon lawyers, but they deemed it sufficient to rule out marriage. To equate that with "impotence" is to stretch the meaning of the word beyond its limit, and the same source added: "I thought marriage was something to do with love". It is this tone, almost of disiect, which coloured almost all those private comments.

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It appears that the couple were able to have a sexual relationship which lacked only ejaculation. That was known to the Nottingham canon lawyers, but they deemed it sufficient to rule out marriage. To equate that with "impotence" is to stretch the meaning of the word beyond its limit, and the same source added: "I thought marriage was something to do with love". It is this tone, almost of disiect, which coloured almost all those private comments.

Some remarks probed more deeply: that the church's whole approach to marriage had been through a profound revolution, and word of this had still not reached to the four corners; or that priests were still sometimes personally embarrassed by sexual questions that they could only handle them by reducing them to technicalities. The Roman Catholic clergy seem, on that sort of evidence, to have quite a healthy degree of critical self-knowledge.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth FleetSomething borrowed,
something blue

One way or another, quite a bit can already be deduced about Mr Nigel Lawson's first Budget. (Lest this should increase Cabinet paranoia about Treasury "leaks", it is only fair to point out how much easier the journalist's job of interpreting pre-Budget hints has been made by the Government's quaint habit of publishing a financial strategy and actually trying to stick to it.)

Detective work on preparations for March 13 begins with the Treasury's forecast. This is even more confident about growth than it was in the autumn, and perhaps a touch less optimistic about inflation. So - as the Institute for Fiscal Studies demonstrated last week - tax revenue looks quite adequate to suppose "broadly neutral" Budget. Mr Lawson has muttered about to backbenchers, in place of the slightly-tax-raising Budget threatened in the Autumn Statement.

Mr Lawson will even be able to lower his target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement below £8 billion. This is necessary because the Treasury has accepted that some of the yield from public asset sales should be treated as a windfall, not a cut in spending - which means borrowing less than planned in years when valuable chunks of the public sector like British Telecom are flogged off. The first fruits of the Treasury's decision to disentangle the public sector's capital transactions will be seen in the public spending White Paper on February 16.

Mr Lawson could achieve "neutrality" by raising both income tax thresholds and excise duties in line with inflation - ie, about 5 per cent and leave things at that. This would fit with his own belief that Budgets should be boring, and earn him the record for brevity (so far held by Disraeli, who got through his 1867 Budget in 45 minutes). It would, however, also feed the fashionable political argument that second-term Thatcherism is running out of steam. For his first appearance, Mr Lawson must offer more.

The Budget will be bulked out with two massively important issues: long-term public expenditure (distressingly coded "LTPE" in Whitehall) and monetary policy - Mr Lawson's particular preoccupation. Neither, unfortunately, will thrill the wider political audience he must address on March 13.

The philosophy of monetarism can be good populist stuff; its practical application is less digestible. Mr Lawson's new monetary strategy, the result of compromise with the Bank of England, will consist of two target ranges for broad and narrow money, embracing perhaps four different aggregates, each with a different degree of influence on day-to-day economic management. The problem of public spending, too, will be couched in complicated and conditional terms. The Government's latest wheeze is to try and trickle information out discreetly via the inquiry being mounted by the Commons Treasury Select Committee, which may mean the Chancellor makes only the blandest of references in the Budget.

Budget initiative

So Mr Lawson needs at least one major new Budget initiative. Sir Geoffrey Howe liked to pump any spare cash into business, large or preferable small. He has left his successor some loose ends (the Business Expansion Scheme needs tidying up) and a big bill (the National Insurance Surcharge will automatically rise to 1.5 per cent unless £400m is spent putting this right). The Confederation of British Industry's Budget submissions naturally suggest more of the same. But industrial profits are up 30 per cent in two years, and Mr Lawson has other calls on his cash.

The tax priority wished on him by the lady next door was to get income tax thresholds way up, taking as many people as possible right out of tax. Raising

thresholds by, say, 10 per cent more than inflation would cost £1.8 billion. Mr Lawson is a man for the broad brush, but that would be an awfully expensive single gesture - and not even the best way of ending the poverty trap. Fortunately, Mr Lawson seems to have been converted to a more radical review of the tax treatment of income and savings.

It is a common plaint of government ministers that job mobility is wickedly impeded by tax-advantaged company pension schemes. Another common grumble is that managerial talent is lost because of the unfavourable tax treatment of share option schemes. The "frozen pension" and the "boss loss" are only two minor features of a dictatorial tax system which distorts choice and funnels personal savings into a few narrow channels.

The results of a review of the tax reliefs that shape this system have been lying around the Treasury for a couple of years, waiting their time. It would be too much to expect radical reform this year. But a likely route for this Budget to mark out would be towards easier and more equal treatment of personal savings. This could be doubly satisfactory to a Chancellor wishing to encourage both wider share ownership as well as changes in financial markets favourable to financial control. The reduction in the investment income surcharge or in capital taxes he needs to make to satisfy his own party can be presented as part of the same pattern of change. Share option schemes are ripe for more favourable treatment. Stamp duty is an obvious target. But something more far-reaching is needed.

Chancellor's hit-list

For a "neutral" Budget, the Chancellor has to find the money from other taxes - and the pub is the first obvious port of call. The EEC wants the duty on beer fined up with wine duties, a good excuse for a lucrative tax increase (an extra, say, 5p a pint would yield £400m). A far bigger, once-for-all bonus could be gained by speeding up payments of Value Added Tax on all imports. And then, on any Chancellor's hit list, there are the banks.

Two arguments are calculated to appeal to any tax-hungry Chancellor. First, that banks allow depositors to "dodge" income tax by holding down charges rather than paying interest on current accounts. Second, that banks "dodge" corporation tax by widespread leasing arrangements. Since at least half the tax advantages of leasing end up in the pockets of struggling manufacturing industry, the Treasury is not panicking to plug this loophole.

But it makes less sense for the Chancellor to single out the banks for the second time in four years than to even out the tax advantages enjoyed by different financial institutions and develop some general tax on financial services or consumer credit to help finance the changes. A sum of £400m has been talked of for this, but in reality it could be pitched at whatever level the Chancellor fancied.

While none of these changes might be fully practical in 1984-85, they should be enough to finance an income boost for the poorest (preferably through child benefit, more probably through higher tax thresholds) combined with a savings boost for those rich enough to benefit. It is a long time since a Tory Chancellor banged the drum about the need to switch taxation from income to expenditure, but it was a favourite theme of Mrs Thatcher's back in 1979. Heaven protect us from a Budget as over-ambitious as Sir Geoffrey Howe's first. But send us an attack on the structure of taxation worthy of a new Chancellor - and a new Government.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

ORDINARY SHARES

Textiles - a cash-rich sector

BY C. D. BURBRIDGE

Sector cash and borrowings

% of capital employed	Textiles*		
	1979	1983	Average
Total debt	34	27	28
Cash	10	18	11
Net gearing	24	9	17

*The aggregate results for nine major groups. Estimates for 1983.

capital or asset base of a company. However, for the nine major textile groups, net debt expressed as a percentage of capital employed - one measure of "gearing" - has also fallen sharply - from 24 per cent in 1979 to probably under 10 per cent in 1983. This is well below the UK industrial average.

The marked improvement in the sector's financial position has resulted from the massive restructuring of the industry that has been underway in recent years. The contraction in the textile industry has had two main effects.

(i) Closures have eliminated areas that were loss making and cash hungry and have released working capital and property assets. Over the three years to March 1983, for instance, Courtaulds reduced its working capital by about £150m and generated a further £90m from the sale of fixed assets.

(ii) Even in textiles, historically there have been some exceptional, cash-rich, com-

Mirror journalists seek four years' pay in event of bid

By Philip Robinson

Journalists at Mirror Group Newspapers are holding talks which could entitle them to four years' salary should any unwanted predator take over the newspapers.

The four London-based and two Glasgow-based newspapers may become vulnerable to a bid when they are floated as a separate company from their parent group, Reed International, on the London Stock Exchange at the end of April.

Analysts say that once a Stock Exchange listing is achieved no one can guarantee the indefinite independence of the newspaper group. Attempting to agree this four-year clause is intended to make takeovers difficult.

It would mean that the 600 journalists would be entitled to an average of £80,000 each.

The Reed board is consider-

ing details of the £100m flotation plan put forward by Mr Clive Thornton, Mirror chairman. His package is designed to raise the best price for the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People*, *Sporting Life*, *Sunday Mail* and *Daily Record*, while retaining editorial independence through the new company's memorandum and articles of association.

His plan includes encouraging the staff to buy as many shares as possible. It also contains a five-year development and expansion programme.

Mr Thornton said: "I want the float to incorporate the maximum number of incentives for all. It's all part of getting the *Mirror* to number one."

But by incorporating the principles of editorial freedom into the company's rule book - principles drafted by the Mirror



Clive Thornton: encouraging staff to buy shares.

Group editors - Mr Thornton believes he has avoided having to issue special shares with multiple votes, which are disliked by the pension funds and insurance companies whose

ECONOMIC VIEW

All eyes on the dollar

The behaviour of the dollar is likely to preoccupy financial markets this week after last week's shaky performance. The yawning trade gap and impasse over the American budget deficit have contributed to some nervous currency trading which, coupled with the more cheerful reappraisal of West German economic prospects this year, could lead to a lively week on the foreign exchanges.

The testimony to the US Congress of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, on monetary targets for the coming year, will be closely scrutinized for signs that the Fed intends to pay more attention to the M1 measure of money supply.

Ministers and representatives from both sides of industry today begin a three-day meeting in Paris at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to discuss policies to deal with structural unemployment.

British economic statistics include the retail price index for January on Friday, which is expected to show a rise in the annual inflation rate to about 5.5 per cent from 5.3 per cent in December.

Provisional money supply estimates for banking January, due tomorrow, are predicted to show only a small increase because of heavy government funding in the month.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's close

FT Index: 832.4
FT Gilts: 83.21
FT All Share: 500.48
Bargains: 28,008
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.88
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1197.03
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,136.13
Hongkong: Closed
Amsterdam: 181.1
Sydney: AG Index 776.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1094.5
Brussels: General Index 146.38

CURRENCIES

Friday's close

LONDON: Sterling
51.4280
Index 82.0
DM 3.91
Ff 12,0150
Yen 332.50
Dollar
Index 130.3
DM 2.7360
NEW YORK
Sterling \$1.4333
Dollar DM 2.7330

These Bonds having been sold outside the Netherlands Antilles and Australia, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

January 1984

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Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Volksbank Willau AG

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Amro Bank und Finanz

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Armand von Ernst & Cie AG

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Banco di Roma per la Svizzera

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Banque Générale du Luxembourg

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. (Switzerland) S.A.

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Banque Indosuez, Succursale de Suisse

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Banque Morgan Grenfell en Suisse S.A.

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Caisse d'Epargne du Valais

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. CIAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. et de Lorraine

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Fuji Bank (Schweiz) AG

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Gwerbebank Baden

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Hypothekar- und Handelsbank Winterthur

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Meier, Baumann & Co. AG

Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland) S.A. Sparkasse Schwyz

Financial Advisor to Newscorp Netherlands Antilles N.V.

and to The News Corporation Limited:

ALLEN & CO. INCORPORATED,</

THE WEEK AHEAD

Anyone looking for profits from BOC Group's welding interests this year is likely to be disappointed.

But the first quarter results due tomorrow will still show that the industrial gases and health care company is growing with profits of between £28m and £32m.

Imperial Group should turn in £180m profits against £149m last time.

Lorain, which reports on Thursday, is expected to show more than £100m profits.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Dale Electric International, Ewan New Northern, London Shop Property Trust, George Ranson.

Finals: Goode Durant and Murray, Imperial Group, Lorain, Plastic Constructions, Scottish Agricultural Industries, Tribune Investment.

TODAY - Interims: The Bank of England, New Issues of £100m, £200m, £300m, £400m, £500m, £600m, £700m, £800m, £900m, £1,000m, £1,100m, £1,200m, £1,300m, £1,400m, £1,500m, £1,600m, £1,700m, £1,800m, £1,900m, £2,000m, £2,100m, £2,200m, £2,300m, £2,400m, £2,500m, £2,600m, £2,700m, £2,800m, £2,900m, £3,000m, £3,100m, £3,200m, £3,300m, £3,400m, £3,500m, £3,600m, £3,700m, £3,800m, £3,900m, £4,000m, £4,100m, £4,200m, £4,300m, £4,400m, £4,500m, £4,600m, £4,700m, £4,800m, £4,900m, £5,000m, £5,100m, £5,200m, £5,300m, £5,400m, £5,500m, £5,600m, £5,700m, £5,800m, £5,900m, £6,000m, £6,100m, £6,200m, £6,300m, £6,400m, £6,500m, £6,600m, £6,700m, £6,800m, £6,900m, £7,000m, £7,100m, £7,200m, £7,300m, £7,400m, £7,500m, £7,600m, £7,700m, £7,800m, £7,900m, £8,000m, £8,100m, £8,200m, £8,300m, £8,400m, £8,500m, £8,600m, £8,700m, £8,800m, £8,900m, £9,000m, £9,100m, £9,200m, £9,300m, £9,400m, £9,500m, £9,600m, £9,700m, £9,800m, £9,900m, £10,000m, £10,100m, £10,200m, £10,300m, £10,400m, £10,500m, £10,600m, 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Shoot-out in the second Test: Hadlee coolly blows the smoke from his gun and rides in to collect the reward for England's head

Kiwis walking taller with a festive feather in their caps

From Derek Hodgson, Christchurch

Today is Waitangi Day in New Zealand, a public holiday that marks the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the treaty between Britain and the Maoris that founded this nation. The celebrations will include toasts to a third Test victory over England, at Lancaster Park yesterday, that surely presents the emergence of a full cricketing power. Not surprisingly, New Zealand have announced the same team for the third Test match starting on Friday.

A victory by an innings and 132 runs, accomplished in a minute over 12 hours, is a landslide. To be bowled out for 82, forced to follow and then be bowled out again for 93 just after tea on the third day – having lost most of the second to rain – were grisly facts visiting Englishmen were meeting with a brave face. And what was that about the Calcutta Cup?

Scoreboard

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings 207 (R J Hadlee 95, R D White 56, G Fowler 50, K Gower 4, D Hadsell 11, D J Lamb 10, A J Lamb 9, D W Randall 8, N W Taylor 7, N W Goff 6, N G Cowans 5, Extras 10-5-12-3)	52
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-5, 3-10, 4-10, 5-11, 6-41, 7-47, 8-58, 9-72, 10-82.	
BOWLING: Hadlee 17-15-16-5, Cairns 10-12-13-2, Goff 12-13-12-3, Cowans 12-3-10-3.	
Second Innings	
G Fowler c Hadsell b Bock 10, D Gower c Hadsell b Hadsell 11, D J Lamb c Cairns b Chatfield 12, A J Lamb c Cowans b Hadsell 13, D W Randall c Cairns b Hadsell 14, N W Taylor run out 15, A G Goff not out 16, R G Goff c Hadsell b Hadsell 17, N G Cowans c Smith b Hadsell 18, Extras (b 2, n-b 3) 19	52
Total (b 2, n-b 3) 53	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-15, 2-23, 3-25, 4-31, 5-31, 6-33, 7-72, 8-80, 9-92.	
BOWLING: Hadlee 17-5-29-5, Cairns 5-3-21-2, Bock 13-3-25-3, Chatfield 11-16-1, Goff 12-3-22-2, Goff 13-3-25-3, Cowans 11-16-1, Extras: PR Goodall and S J Woodward.	



The moment when Lancaster Park could have set off rockets: the departure of Gower

Two hair-raising deliveries from Hadlee, one of which might have knocked his head off.

Two runs after lunch Hadlee struck in earnest, Tavaré being unable to prevent an edge behind. Four overs later Lancaster Park would have set off rockets had any been available as Gower, half pushing forward from ball from Hadlee, aimed across him and appeared to get an unexpected bounce.

Boock had been introduced

to probe outside the two left-handers' off-stump and had bowler picked up at point at 25 for three. Two overs later, the last two balls of the twenty-fourth, brought down the roof: Goff, batting twice in just under two hours, drove at Boock and was well caught high

at first slip. Botham pushed forward at his first ball for Martin Crowe to take the catch off the grass – 31 for five.

Howard must have then decided that with a spell of 4-2-6-Boock was far too expensive and recalled his seamers, Cairns and Chatfield. Lamb, who had been patient for 37 minutes and nine runs, perished immediately to another low slip catch.

Randall and Taylor spent an hour pulling threads together. Neither was ever fully safe but in their respective styles – Taylor all common sense and caution, Randall ingenious and improvising – they added 41

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The class of '81 move up to higher education

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

West Ham United 3
Stoke City 0

West Ham United have no choice but to be ahead of their time. The class of '81 that won the Youth Cup expected to undergo a lengthy shooting in the junior department but instead almost half of them are gaining a higher education among the seniors.

Their injury problems are so severe as to be almost risible. Seven regular players are out, their new acquisition, Hilton, broke a tooth and twisted a knee during his first training period on Friday and their mascot on Saturday was suffering from a broken nose. Even the ball did not escape the jinx: it burst within five minutes.

John Lyall, West Ham's manager, prefers the positive outlook: "We may be in difficulties but we are sure to reap the benefits over the next two or three years. We have had to blood some youngsters and not only have they responded well, they are also learning all

the time. Stoke City looked like a team of the past. Now there was the generation gap more apparent than in midfield. The international trio representing the visitors were on average the elder by 10 years and the more experienced by some 300 appearances.

Or, Allen, and particularly Dickens are at the beginning of their careers and James, of Wales, McIlroy, of Northern Ireland, and Hudson, once of England, are at the end of theirs. Yet the difference elsewhere between the respective attacks and defences was as marked as dawn and dusk.

Three of Stoke's back four stand well over six feet but they moved over the ground with all the elegance of trainee stilts-walkers and were not even

Cottee, a stocky and fleet-

Shake, rattle and roll as takeover squalls blow up

By Paul Harrison

Manchester United 0
Norwich City 0

The wind that howled around Old Trafford's stands seemingly rattled its players' minds at the talk about a £10m takeover, serving to emphasize the fact that there is a lot of difference between cold air and hot air.

It was the gale-force reality which caused straightforward passes to go astray, made more demands upon players' technique than many would have liked and provided each goalkeeper in turn with a chance in which he could pepper the opposing penalty area with mortar-like clearance.

United did a lot better in the second half when they were playing into the wind, than in the first. Norwich from the first made it plain they had come to defend and, in the opening half, could hardly string together a coherent passing movement.

It was a half best forgotten. Wilkins, who was more guilty than most of careless distribution, was at pains afterwards to dismiss any thoughts that the takeover title-holders had any effect on a disappointing performance from the home side. One aside from a spectator was more caustic: "Another display like that and they can have the lot for nothing."

Robson had an unusually anonymous day. Italian journalists had come to watch the man whose name is still linked with Italian football, in Italy at least, but the two gentlemen from Turin saw little to excite them. United had enough trouble breaching the Norwich defensive wall - every man behind the ball in

Tottenham working on psychology

By David Powell

Nottingham Forest 2
Tottenham Hotspur 2

Chris Hughton's injury time equalizer at the City ground may have a more damaging effect on Nottingham Forest's season than was immediately obvious on Saturday. There is a fair chance that the next meeting of these clubs will be the next meeting of the UEFA Cup and, given that psychology has a role to play with football, Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, will have something to work with should the occasion arise.

Forest were seemingly assured of a place in the second half, when the Stobart Cup rediscovered its roar, that the United defence count well into double figures. Norwich gained their first and only 20 minutes from the end. Yet they could still have stolen it with the last kick of the match Down struck Bailey's fisted clearance just wide with the goalkeeper stranded.

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Arilds prodded the ball to just inside the area where Hughton struck crisp past van Breukelen. In so doing, Tottenham repeated the comical performance of the previous fixture last year, when the score was 2-2, and with victories in the last two League matches between the clubs at White Hart Lane they have become Forest's bogey side.

Whether the psychology will be given a chance to work depends on Tottenham and Forest surmounting Austrian opposition in the UEFA Cup quarter-finals next month. There is talk of the first all-English final in Europe since Tottenham beat Wolverhampton Wanderers in the same competition 12 years ago and, such was the high degree of skill evident here, that it seems a distinct possibility provided the draw does not preclude it.

Hughton said Forest would be the team he would choose to avoid until the final and his sentiments were understandable considering the distress he and his colleagues had suffered in the first 25 minutes. A profusion of chances came Forest's way but only one, a splendid drive from Hodge, reached the net. Falco conjured a goal out of nothing in reply, squeezed the ball in from a tight angle, but Tottenham conceded their level ground when Mabbett handled Hodge's cross and Walsh converted the penalty.

With Keegan happily restored to the attack which he is clearly establishing a partnership of lethal potential with Beardsley, Ryan and Wharnham switching positions so that Ryan could give the midfield extra bite, he was much more tactically aware, was little to fault in his performance. The pity of it is that Keegan does little for the end of the season for the very club he tantalized on Saturday. Newcastle may find themselves in the first division without the one man who had done most to put them there.

By running at defenders and leaving them for sheer pace, Newcastle ultimately destroyed Portsmouth's defence and harassed their midfield into submission.

Any chance Portsmouth had of

quickly recovering from the previous Saturday's FA Cup disappointment evaporated within three minutes. Left totally outnumbered



Putting their heads together: Nicholas (left) and Wicks jump to it at Highbury (photograph: Ian Stewart)

Rangers chase on home front

By Paul Newman

Arsenal 0
Queens Park Rangers 0

Queen's Park Rangers have the chance within the next eight days of emerging as Liverpool's most dangerous challengers for the first Division championship. Rangers, who have no cup commitments to distract them for the rest of the season, begin a programme of three consecutive home matches when they face third-tier West Ham United tomorrow night. Nottingham Forest, another of the four clubs above Rangers, travel to Loftus Road on Saturday and Norwich City are the visitors next Tuesday.

The manner of Rangers' first ever league victory at Highbury on Saturday bodes well for their chances of maintaining a challenge for the title. This was a match Arsenal could and should have won, but Rangers survived long periods

of pressure, broke away to score two perfectly executed goals and in the end could have won by a wider margin.

Rangers' blend of individual skill and team organization was illustrated by the two goals. The first came after 46 minutes, when O'Leary headed a clearance straight into the path of Stewart, whose marker, Kay, had been left stranded upfield by the breakdown of an Arsenal attack. Stewart advanced into the left hand corner of the penalty box and with everyone expecting a cross, unleashed a hard, cutting shot that flew beyond Jennings and inside the far post.

A free kick on the edge of the penalty area which you concede at your peril against a team managed by Terry Venables, produced the second goal 12 minutes from the end. Staniford drove in a low cross from the right and Fenwick provided the finishing touch at the near post.

All but the hardest of hearts must

Newcastle light a fire under Portsmouth

By Nicholas Harling

Portsmouth 1
Newcastle 4

Scoring four goals against Portsmouth this season is really a big deal. Three clubs, Newcastle United among them, had accomplished the feat before Newcastle did so again on Saturday. But it was the manner in which the Geordies rekindled their promotion hopes that set them apart.

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the attack which he is clearly establishing a partnership of lethal potential with Beardsley, Ryan and Wharnham switching positions so that Ryan could give the midfield extra bite, he was much more tactically aware, was little to fault in his performance. The pity of it is that Keegan does little for the end of the season for the very club he tantalized on Saturday. Newcastle may find themselves in the first division without the one man who had done most to put them there.

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after winning a corner, Portsmouth had only Sullivan back when Waddle broke away. Keegan accepted the crossfield pass but was then abetted by Knight's fumble.

Newcastle scored a glorious second goal as half ended. Beardsley's acceleration enabled him to reach Keegan's perfectly weighted pass before Knight, and then took the ball round both the goalkeeper and Aizleworth to score at the expense of Knight's fumble.

Had Hately, who was later to

have a shot cleared off the line by Wharton, not missed badly with head and foot, he would have been in the game before Webb volleyed in Wood's cross.

Instead of containing Portsmouth as they might well have done, Newcastle went in search of more Newcastle and were twice rewarded. After Keegan had a headed goal disallowed for offside, he raced on to Beardsley's through ball before bringing his accomplice up to shoot past Knight. The fourth goal owed most to Waddle, who having had a shot beaten out crossed the loose ball for Keegan to hook viciously past Knight. Still Newcastle were not satisfied but more goals were to put them there.

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Aberdeen increase their lead

By Hugh Taylor

Arsenal 0
Newcastle 0

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RACING: DE HAAN SET TO TAKE OVER FROM FRANCOME ON BURROUGH HILL LAD

A weighty problem for Dickinson

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

There will be some excellent and informative racing at both Ayr and Newbury on Saturday. Last year's Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, Bregawn, and his exciting stable companion The Mighty Mac, will undoubtedly be the star attraction at Ayr as Michael Dickinson, their trainer, sees about the task of getting them in tip-top condition for the National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham, which is now little more than five weeks away.

Newbury will also occupy the mind of the champion trainer because, all being well, both Wayward Lad, the current favourite for this year's Gold Cup and the champion two-miler, Badsworth Boy will race there as part of their build-up for Cheltenham.

It will be particularly interesting to see how Wayward Lad fares against Brown Chamberlin on the course which has brought the best out of Brown Chamberlin seven times already, most notably when he won the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup there in November.

Wayward Lad has beaten Brown Chamberlin by five lengths in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park in the meantime, but that was at level weights. On Saturday there will be a difference of 7lb in the Compton Steeplechase.

John Francome's retainer for Fred Winter and thus his commitment to ride either Brown Chamberlin or Observe at Cheltenham in March was the reason why he had to tell

Jenny Pitman at Sandown on Saturday that he would not be free to ride Burrough Hill Lad in the Gold Cup.

"He is a good horse, isn't he?" was Francome's post-race understatement as he left the unsaddling enclosure, having just ridden Burrough Hill Lad to a 15-length victory in the Gainsborough Handicap Steeplechase. That brief assessment was some praise because anyone who knows the champion jump jockey well will appreciate that he is not in the habit of showering compliments about.

In private he has told Mrs Pitman that Burrough Hill Lad will take a great deal of beating in the Gold Cup and that assessment must have been every bit as heartening to her as Saturday's result.

With Francome likely to be unavailable at Cheltenham, Mrs Pitman obviously wants the man who will ride Burrough Hill Lad in the Gold Cup to partner in his next race. Who the lucky person will be has still not been decided, but if Mrs Pitman has her way I am sure it will be Ben de Haan, who won the Grand National for her on Corbier last spring.

De Haan has done most of the schooling on Burrough Hill Lad over the practice fences at Lambourn during the last couple of years, so he knows the horse better than anyone, better even than Francome. An idea as to how much Burrough Hill Lad has improved this season can be gleaned by comparing Satur-

day's race with the Welsh National at Chepstow at the end of December. On Saturday he gave Royal Judgment 8lb and a 15-length beating at Cheltenham he beat the same horse by four lengths when receiving 12lb from him.

All that does not mean to say that Burrough Hill Lad will win the Gold Cup, for which he is now a 6-1 chance generally speaking, but it does say that Dickinson will not be able to relax one iota as he primes Wayward one iota as he primes

Wayward and Bregawn for the task ahead.

The disappointing aspect of Saturday's race was obviously Silver Buck's performance. At the end he was last, even behind Two Swallows whose form this season amounted to being unplaced twice, falling and being pulled up. While conceding that he must have been held up in his work at home by the bad weather and it also ran much too freely for his own good this was still not the Silver Buck of old.

However the victories of Norton Cross and Sula Bula, both from Peter Easterby's stable near Malton, were timely reminders that training in Yorkshire cannot have been impossible recently in spite of that bad weather. Norton Cross was always going to win the Scilly Isles Novices Steeplechase even before Gambir fell two fences from home.

Sula Bula looked a reformed character in the Ootley Hurdle in which he wore blinkers for the first time.

Saturday's results

SANDOWN PARK

1. Mr. H. (11-2). 2. Ascot Princess (12-1); 3. Mr. B. (10-1). 4. Mr. Guard (10-1). 5. Mr. H. (11-2). 6. Mr. H. (14-1). 7. Mr. H. (11-2). 8. Mr. H. (11-2). 9. Mr. H. (11-2). 10. Mr. H. (11-2). 11. Mr. H. (11-2). 12. Mr. H. (11-2). 13. Mr. H. (11-2). 14. Mr. H. (11-2). 15. Mr. H. (11-2). 16. Mr. H. (11-2). 17. Mr. H. (11-2). 18. Mr. H. (11-2). 19. Mr. H. (11-2). 20. Mr. H. (11-2). 21. Mr. H. (11-2). 22. Mr. H. (11-2). 23. Mr. H. (11-2). 24. Mr. H. (11-2). 25. Mr. H. (11-2). 26. Mr. H. (11-2). 27. Mr. H. (11-2). 28. Mr. H. (11-2). 29. Mr. H. (11-2). 30. Mr. H. (11-2). 31. Mr. H. (11-2). 32. Mr. H. (11-2). 33. Mr. H. (11-2). 34. Mr. H. (11-2). 35. Mr. H. (11-2). 36. Mr. H. (11-2). 37. Mr. H. (11-2). 38. Mr. H. (11-2). 39. Mr. H. (11-2). 40. Mr. H. (11-2). 41. Mr. H. (11-2). 42. Mr. H. (11-2). 43. Mr. H. (11-2). 44. Mr. H. (11-2). 45. Mr. H. (11-2). 46. Mr. H. (11-2). 47. Mr. H. (11-2). 48. Mr. H. (11-2). 49. Mr. H. (11-2). 50. Mr. H. (11-2). 51. Mr. H. (11-2). 52. Mr. H. (11-2). 53. 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Ken/Chris. Able to type own briefs. Good organisational skills. Estate agents £25 to 45. Present salary £10,000. Price Jaycarers. (St. James's Square) Ltd.

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ADVERTISING Co. W1. Sec./PA required with a banking background. £10,000 plus. £1000 bonus. £90,600. Specialist Personnel rec. Cons. 637 7697

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.**
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; David Wheal's television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; exercises at 7.25; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; and horoscopes at 8.32.

9.00 **Gardeners' World.** Roy Lancaster and Graham Rose at Trentwinton House, Cornwall (shown last Friday). 9.25 **Songs of Praise** from Croydon Parish Church (shown yesterday) 10.00 **Ceefax 10.30 Play School**, presented by Ben Bazel (r) 10.55 **Ceefax.**

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdare. The weather prospects come from Jim Blackett. **Regional news** (London and the only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles)

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One.** Colin Turner, who acted as mediator between the miners and the unions, and Shergill talks about his experiences. Music is provided by Dame Solomon and the Royal Deulon Brass Band 1.45 **The Plumps.** (r)

2.00 **See Hear Magazine** programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday) 2.25 **Dynasty** (r) 3.10 **Face the Music.** The panel consists of Lesley Collier, Richard Baker and Robby Ray (r) 3.48 **Regional news** (not London).

3.50 **Magic Roundabout** (r) 3.55 **Play School**, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey

4.20 **Adventures of Tin Tin.** Episode one of Red Rackham's Treasure (r) 4.25 **Totie - The Story of a Doll's House.** The first of a new five-part series 4.40 **Finders Keepers.** Computed general knowledge game 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround** 5.10 **Blue Peter** with the results of the Festival Garden Competition.

5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40.

6.40 **Cartoon.**
6.50 **Rosie.** Comedy series, written by Roy Clarke, about a pair of policemen (r).

7.20 **Blue Thunder.** The first of a new series of adventure stories about a super-surveillance helicopter equipped to fight crime in the Los Angeles area. Starring James Farentino as the helicopter pilot, Frank Chaney.

8.10 **Panorama: Will the Cap Fit?** Fred Emery reports on the efforts made by the government to keep rates and local government expenditure under control. In the studio are critics of the rate capping bill and the environment secretary, Patrick Jenkin.

9.00 **News with John Humphrys.**

9.25 **Film: Downhill Racer** (1969) starring Robert Redford and Gene Hackman. Redford plays David Chappeller, a self-centred skier intent on being chosen for the Olympics. Hackman plays his coach, Eugene Claire, who warns him about his indulgent attitude. Directed by Michael Ritchie.

11.05 **Film: Bay.** Barry Norman interviews Al Pacino who talks about his new film *Scarface*; reviews Daniel, Sidney Lumet's film based on the Rosenberg spy scandal; and examines Virgin Records' expansion into film making.

11.33 **News headlines.**

11.35 **Wheels of Fire.** The third of ten films about development issues in India (r).

12.05 **Weather.**

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/530m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service 548kHz/483m.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE: MARLBOROUGH ORGANS LTD AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a MEETING of the Company will be held at The Novotel Hotel, London, 26th February 1984 at 2.30 o'clock for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act on the 19th day of January 1984.

EDWARD J. STOCKER
Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 to 1981. PETITIONERS: Mr. G. J. PUGH, 100, Finsbury Avenue, London, N1 3JL, the only person to whom notice of the above-named Company will be given. The petitioners, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act on the 19th day of January 1984.

P. S. PUGH
Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 to 1981. PETITIONERS: Mr. G. J. PUGH, 100, Finsbury Avenue, London, N1 3JL, the only person to whom notice of the above-named Company will be given. The petitioners, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act on the 19th day of January 1984.

By Order of the Board.

P. S. PUGH
Secretary.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; sport at 6.45 and 7.30; money news at 6.48 and 8.48; exercises at 6.50 and 8.15; odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.19; Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.35; and TV-am doctor at 9.05.

TV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools.** The story of a search for gold in Canada. 9.47 **Learning to read with Basil Brush.** 9.59 **Working with Stone.** 10.00 **Basic maths.** number sequences, 10.31 **Lindsey.** Part two of the play about the parents of a spina bifida baby. 11.00 **Living and surviving.** The Way. 11.22 **Life-cycles of frogs and insects.** 11.41 **A Greek-Cypriot.**

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo.** Nerys Hughes and Rajon McNeil with Robert the Reindeer 12.10 **Lets Pretend** to the story of The Diary of Anne Frank. 12.30 **A Bit on the Side.** (r)

1.00 **News with Leonard Parkin.** 1.15 **Thames News from Robin Hoods Bay.** 1.30 **My Life.** Colin Morris talks to plus-size Elaine Patterson and child psychologist, Denis O'Connor.

2.00 **Film: The Veiled Man?** (1952) starring Valerie Hobson. Mystery thriller about four people who become involved in the murder of a young woman blackmailer. Directed by John Gilling 3.30 **Miracles Take Longer.**

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 **Barfink.** Cartoon 4.20 **He-Man and the Masters of the Universe.** 4.45 **Chocky.** Superhero drama serial based on the John Wyndham novel 5.15 **Emmeline Farm.**

5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.** 6.25 **Help!** Community action news from Vivian Gaye.

6.35 **Crossroads.** When he wants to be St Hooper can be very uncooperative, Ken Sans discovers.

7.00 **What You Were Here ...?** Chris Kely visits the Greek Cypriot resort of Ayia Napa and takes a trip into the Troodos mountains; Judith Chalmers savours the delights of Chester; while Ed Stewart reaches the end of his western United States tour at the Pacific coast resort of Monterey.

7.30 **Coronation Street.** Fred Gee tries to persuade Percy Sugden to hand back the Rover he won in the raffle.

8.00 **In Loving Memory.** The final episode in the comedy series about a family firm of north of England undertakers.

8.30 **World in Action: Rags to Riches.** An investigation into the sweat shop conditions of a Bangkok factory turning out clothing for Britain's leading high street stores.

9.00 **Quincy.** The investigative pathologist finds a new meaning of life when he meets a young mother dying of cancer.

10.00 **News.**

10.30 **Film: Psychomania** (1972) starring Beryl Reid and George Sanders. A Hell's Angel-type character learns that his medium mother has discovered the secret of immortality. He commits suicide but comes back from the dead to avenge his mother, to launch a reign of terror. Directed by Don Sharp.

11.30 **After Hours.** Music and conversation.

12.35 **Night Thoughts.**

Michael Harbour as Gregor Mendel

BBC 2

7.45 **Open University: Technology - Facts are not enough.** Ends at 8.10

9.00 **Ceefax.**

9.10 **Daytime on Two:** Working for a big commercial firm 9.28 **Hairressing 10.00 You and Me 10.15 Musical patterns 10.30 How Seebohm Rowntree investigated, in 1899, the poor of York 11.00 25/26 11.23 The plumber 11.42 **Horizon: China's Child 12.10 Folk songs or songs for children 12.25 Schools in 12.30 Residential courses for young adults (ends at 1.15) 1.20 France and French conversation 1.38 Cooperative enterprises by Island communities 2.01 Words and pictures 2.18 Designing structures 2.40 How the Dr Who signature tune was created.****

3.00 **Ceefax.**

3.55 **News summary with subtitles.**

4.00 **Film: Charlie Chan in Panama** (1940) Sidney Toler plays the amateur detective in this adventure in the Canal Zone. An American service agent is poisoned by a cigarette just as he was about to tell Chan the name of the saboteur who is planning to blow-up the United States Fleet as it passes through the Panama Canal. Directed by Norman Rea.

5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.** 6.25 **Help!** Community action news from Vivian Gaye.

6.35 **Crossroads.** When he wants to be St Hooper can be very uncooperative, Ken Sans discovers.

7.00 **Great Sporting Moments.** Highlights from the 1966 World Cup football match between Portugal and North Korea.

7.30 **Alphabet Zoo.** Fred Gee tries to persuade Percy Sugden to hand back the Rover he won in the raffle.

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● The research of Gregor Mendel, a 19th century Augustinian monk, is the subject of **THE GARDEN OF INHERITANCE** BBC2 9.30pm) Now acclaimed as the 'father of genetics' Mendel's work was not highly regarded by his peers and it was not until 1900, 16 years after his death, that his work received the recognition it deserved. Michael Harbord plays the part of Mendel with as much animation as possible and, considering Mendel spent his years in study or in a monastery garden experimenting with hybrid peas, Harbord must be thanked for portraying what must have been a single-minded individual, with considerable sympathy.

● Another facet of Alan Ayckbourn's humour can be heard in tonight's adaptation of **JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES** Radio 4, 9.30pm.

Michael Harbour as Gregor Mendel

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Television Scrabble.** Maureen Lipman and Clement Freud lead their member-of-the-public team-mates in the first of this week's contest, based on the popular board game.

5.25 **The Mary Tyler Moore Show.** Mary and her flat mate, Rhoda (Valerie Harper) begin to panic when they realise they are aged 30 and still spinsters. They decide to rectify this state of affairs, with Ed Asner as Mary's boss.

6.00 **Here's Lucy.** The scatterbrained Lucy finds a new job as a waitress in a restaurant. Lucy has loaned to Lucy's daughter, Kim. Lucy jumps to the conclusion that it has been stolen and decides to replace the ornament.

6.30 **Make It Count.** Fred Harris with another programme in his helpful series that takes the mystique out of maths (r).

7.00 **Channel Four News.** with Peter Sissons.

7.50 **Comment.** With his point-of-view of a master detective, it is the editor of **Face Today**, Darcus Howe.

8.00 **Basketball - The Wimpy Hornet League.** Coverage of the second half of the match between Kingstone and Crystal Palace. Kingstone had beaten Crystal Palace twice this season and, as it rubs salt into the wounds, Kingstone are coached by former Crystal Palace star Jim Guyton. The commentators are Miles Aiken and Simon Read.

9.00 **The Heart of the Dragon.** Part two of the 12-part series sees life and the people of modern-day China. Caring is the subject tonight and the programme examines the tight mesh of relationships and obligations to both family and society with a look at the way the family, the street and the neighbourhood provide a framework that cares for both young and old in urban China. The families whose featured live in Minus Eighteen street in the northern industrial city of Harbin. (see **Choice**).

10.00 **St Elsewhere.** More comedy and drama from the antiquated Boston teaching hospital of St. Eligius. Tonight, Dr Westphal has the delicate task of telling an emotional man that his brother will not be allowed to die in peace but that he must be kept alive for as long as possible; doctors Erlich and Fissel find something else to argue about; and nurse Rosenthal learns that she has to undergo an operation.

11.00 **The Eleventh Hour.** Pictures of Women - Sexuality. Part three of the six-programme series looks at advertising and how the portrayal of women in advertisements affects both society's attitudes and women's attitudes towards themselves. The programme includes an interview with Madeleine Morris of Zetland Advertising.

11.55 **COMEDY OF THE YEAR.**

DOMINAR WAREHOUSE, Earls Court, London SW1 8JL, 01-915 2600, 01-915 2601, 01-915 2602, 01-915 2603, 01-915 2604, 01-915 2605, 01-915 2606, 01-915 2607, 01-915 2608, 01-915 2609, 01-915 2610, 01-915 2611, 01-915 2612, 01-915 2613, 01-915 2614, 01-915 2615, 01-915 2616, 01-915 2617, 01-915 2618, 01-915 2619, 01-915 2620, 01-915 2621, 01-915 2622, 01-915 2623, 01-915 2624, 01-915 2625, 01-915 2626, 01-915 2627, 01-915 2628, 01-915 2629, 01-915 2630, 01-915 2631, 01-915 2632, 01-915 2633, 01-915 2634, 01-915 2635, 01-915 2636, 01-915 2637, 01-915 2638, 01-915 2639, 01-915 2640, 01-915 2641, 01-915 2642, 01-915 2643, 01-915 2644, 01-915 2645, 01-915 2646, 01-915 2647, 01-915 2648, 01-915 2649, 01-915 2650, 01-915 2651, 01-915 2652, 01-915 2653, 01-915 2654, 01-915 2655, 01-915 2656, 01-915 2657, 01-915 2658, 01-915 2659, 01-

While England slept . . .

By Marcus Williams

It was one of those occasions to bring forth the newspaper billboards which so bemuse foreigners: "Disaster for England", "England humiliated", proclaiming not some economic or diplomatic disaster but, far more important to the nation's morale, defeat on the cricket field.

Defeat came yesterday as horrifying as any in the 107 years of Test cricket, although, it being Sunday, there were no evening paper billboards to confuse visitors from overseas. While most Englishmen were still safely tucked up in their beds, at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, on the other side of the world, New Zealand were winning the second Test match by an innings and 132 runs soon after tea on the third day, having shot England out for 82 and 93.

Not since Australia dismissed England for 65 and 72 at Sydney almost 90 years ago had they failed to reach 100 in either innings of a Test match; never before had New Zealand, for so

long the poor relations of the Test cricket fraternity, beaten them by an innings – and only twice before in 58 encounters had they beaten them at all.

The scapegoat of the hour yesterday was the pitch, universally agreed to be short of Test match standards and the subject of an official protest by England. The hero of the hour for New Zealand was Richard Hadlee,

Kiwis walking taller and John Woodcock report page 20

who followed his 99 runs with eight wickets for 44. Hadlee already has his niche in New Zealand's hall of fame, for he took 10 wickets when they beat England for the first time six years ago.

"We are not trying to make excuses but the tour report will be couched in the strongest possible terms," the England tour manager, Alan Smith, said gravely. Mr Smith has known crises on tour before: he was at the helm when England withdrew from

Guyana in 1981 after Robin Jackman had been declared *persona non grata*.

The England captain, Bob Willis, said that the pitch was "in an appalling state", but he took his bowlers – including himself – to task for allowing New Zealand to score 307 in their first innings. England's bowling, he asserted, had been the worst under his captaincy.

Geoff Howarth, who also led New Zealand last summer to their first Test victory in England, described England's batting as inept and rubbed salt in the wounded pride of the English lion: "I didn't expect to win today because I thought England would have fought much better."

A small consolation for England was that they managed to exceed their previous lowest total of 64 against New Zealand. However, only victory in the final match of the series, starting in Auckland on Friday, will spare them from further humiliation – defeat in a series by New Zealand for the first time.



There are some signs

that the present Soviet leadership is prepared to reconsider Khrushchev's role in history 20 years on, and that the Kremlin may make "Nikita Sergeyevich" less of a non-person.

Khrushchev and his associates have rarely been mentioned since 1964. Even his death only merited a few lines in *Pravda*. But Khrushchev's son-in-law, the once powerful Aleksei Adzhubel, recently resurfaced with a prominent article in the monthly magazine *USA*, and there have been several mentions of Khrushchev himself in the press.

Mr Adzhubel, who is now nearly 60, was editor of *Izvestiya* during Khrushchev's rule. After Khrushchev's fall Adzhubel disappeared. He subsequently found work as the letters editor of the foreign language tourist magazine *Soviet Weekly*, the journalistic equivalent of banishment.

Khrushchev's burial at Novodevichy in Moscow is a quiet and mysterious place at this time of year. The winter sun glints on the golden cupolas and spires, the lake beneath the walls is frozen and still. In the adjoining cemetery, where many of Russia's great men lie buried, snow falls with a slight sigh onto the paths and gravestones from the trees above.

Along one of the icy paths is a monument to the man who aroused both admiration and enmity as ruler of the Soviet Union before he fell from power 20 years ago: Nikita Khrushchev. Some Russians still refer to him familiarly as "Nikita Sergeyevich".

Khrushchev's burial at Novodevichy in Moscow is an "ordinary pensioner" in 1971 was a concession by his successor, Leonid Brezhnev. Although Khrushchev was in disgrace, and did not therefore merit commemoration in the Kremlin Wall or behind the Lenin Mausoleum, he was allowed to join numerous generals, scientists, politicians and writers in the tranquillity of the cemetery.

Mr Adzhubel's article in *USA* has therefore aroused comment especially since it deals with President Kennedy, Khrushchev's adversary and negotiating partner. Khrushchev's confrontations and negotiations with Kennedy are still not fully discussed in Russia.

But Khrushchev's role in the Second World War has been discussed, giving rise to suggestions that Mr Andropov, a widely read man with intellectual credentials, might bring his predecessor but one out of the shadows. Shortly after Mr Andropov took over, the party's theoretical journal *Kommunist* published an article on the Battle of Stalingrad which acknowledged Khrushchev as one of the main participants. Earlier studies had mentioned only Stalin, or Brezhnev (who in fact did not take part).

Richard Owen

1. ENGLAND	BATSMEN OUT
1. INNINGS	6
2. INNINGS	8
3. ENGLAND	10
4. INNINGS	25
5. ENGLAND	31
6. OVERS	31
7. EXTRAS	80

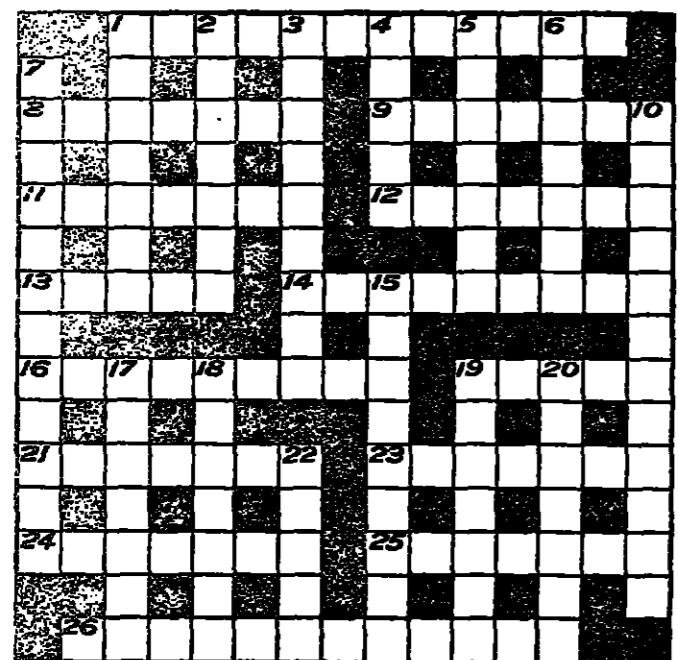
FALL OF WICKETS
1 ST 14
2 ND 23
3 RD 25
4 TH 31
5 TH 31
6 TH 33
7 TH 72
8 TH 76
9 TH 80

The scoreboard is stark proof of a disastrous game for England, and (right) Martin Crowe grabs the stumps after Norman Cowans, England's last man, is dismissed

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championships 1984

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,347



ACROSS

- 1 Degree was OK, though very far from hot (8, 4).
- 2 New edition of Lear is initially easy to sell (7).
- 3 Search for the odd sorcerer (7).
- 11 Lead astray through the green (7).
- 12 First lady in romance or maybe in a German poet (7).
- 13 Hardy lass seen round river lock (5).
- 14 The pleasure which a usufruct implies (9).
- 16 A sip Peter perhaps has before dinner (9).
- 19 Note in duplicate about a resort in US (5).
- 21 One doomed by the Italian wife of Albany (7).
- 22 A sometimes revolutionary type of road fuel, his, possibly (7).
- 24 Win back about 150 before the end (7).
- 25 General fighting Indians captures many in a group (7).
- 26 Enter performer one found in the music centre (6-6).

DOWN

- 1 Goddess as a beginner jacks finsh (7).
- 2 Wood, river Commissioner (7).
- 3 No end of such trouble with mill-sites (9).
- 4 A lunk with a song of unrequited love (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,346 will appear next Saturday

1 enclose cheque/PO for £1 my entry for the 1984 Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship with stamped and addressed envelope.

Name (please print): _____

Address: _____

Choice of venue: _____
Only one choice, but London applicants available for either London A or B should simply enter "London".

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, launches the Norfolk Outward Bound Association at Middleton Tower, King's Lynn, 3.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of St John's College, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Cambridge University Press, 7.

New exhibitions

Birgit Skoeld, prints; David Howard-Jones, raku; Clive King, paintings; Tim Ayers, pewters, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 closed Sun (term 3 March 7).

Music

Recital by Barry Douglas (piano) and Krzysztof Smetana (violin), Harry Room, Queen's University, Belfast, 7.30.

Amsterdam, Loei, Stardust Quarter, Warwick University Arts Centre, Coventry, 8.

Talks, lectures

Interplanetary Debris – Asteroids, Meteors and Comets, by I. T. Bumyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Sound and vision by John Betteridge, Bath Postal Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 7.30.

Birmingham Victorian Painters by SG Wildman, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.

Centre, lectures

Regional finals will be one-day (four-puzzle) events as follows:

Glasgow, April 8; Central Hotel (capacity 300 competitors); Leeds, April 29; Queen's Hotel (300); Bristol May 20; Grand Hotel (150); London A, June 2; Park Lane Hotel (300); London B June 3; Park Lane Hotel (300). No reference books or other aids may be used during the puzzle sessions. Refreshments will be provided free.

If the all-correct entries for any venue exceed the accommodation available, competitors will be required to attempt the eliminator puzzle which will be published (if it is needed) on Thursday, March 22. Competitors are warned that this will be a more than usually difficult puzzle but incomplete (or only partly correct) solutions may well qualify, since only the least successful entries will be eliminated.

Competitors at a regional final may qualify for the National Final in the following way. The regional winner will qualify plus one additional competitor for every 60 competitors over the first 60; thus from 61-120 competitors two will qualify for the final, from 121-180 three will qualify, and so on. The qualifiers from the five regional finals will attend the National Final at the Park Lane Hotel, London, on Sunday, September 9.

Prizes given by Collins Publishers include the following: each regional champion will win a Collins Trophy and luxury weekend for two to London for the National Final including first class travel, de luxe hotel accommodation and meals. Prizes will be awarded to the next three places in each regional final. Additional qualifiers will have their hotel and rail travel expenses paid to the National Final. The winner of the Championship receives a Collins Trophy and a £500 Harrods Gift Voucher and the runner-up and third and fourth places receive Harrods Gift Vouchers for £200, £100 and £100 respectively. Other prizes will be awarded down to eighth place.

In the event of any dispute the decision of the Crossword Editor of *The Times* will be final. Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd and of Collins Publishers may not compete.

Rules on agriculture in Northern Ireland.

Lords (2.30): Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, second reading.

The week's walks

Today London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. The London of Charles Dickens (ends in a pub), meet Holborn Underground, 11.

The City of London – 2000 years of History, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.

Tomorrow Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground (Kingway exit), 9.30 (also Wed and Thurs).

Parliament today

Committee on OUP motion on agriculture in Northern Ireland.

Lords (2.30): Prevention of

Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, second reading.

National Day

Today New Zealanders celebrate their National Day. It commemorates the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on February 6, 1840, when Maori chiefs ceded their sovereignty to the British crown in return for protection and guaranteed pos-

session of their lands.

Roads

London, South-east: A236: Traffic reduced to single lane on southbound carriageway of London A406. Westbound carriageway reduced to two lanes outside Unigate House, east of Park Royal, Ealing. A3: Between junction with Merton Road, at junction with Merton Road, closed to eastbound traffic between Sunross Road and Putney Bridge Road: diversions.

Wales and West: A4: Temporary traffic in Charlotte Street, Bath: signals controlling traffic. A377: Temporary traffic lights on Barnstaple Road, Bonhay Road, Exeter.

A48: Temporary traffic signals 24 hours a day in Pwllmeyr Hill, Chepstow.

Mid Wales: A52: Single lane traffic on Nottingham Road, at junction with Muston Bends, Leicester: signals controlling traffic. A45: Road works on Coventry Daventry road at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire. A16: Traffic signals 24 hours a day in St Mary's Street, Ellesmere Port.

North: A6126: Single-lane traffic in outer ring road, at junction with Open Lane, Leeds. A61: Narrowing of Wakefield Road at junction of Marsh Way, Northgate Roundabout. A6: Two-way traffic in Manchester Road, Swinton, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A803: Lane closures and delays along Springfield Road, Hawthorn Street, Glasgow. A82: Westbound carriageway reduced to one lane in Riverbank Drive at Tay Rail Way Bridge works; no right turn westbound into riverside approach. A85: Single-lane traffic lights at Invergordon.

Information supplied by AA.

Weather

A strong westerly airstream covers Britain, with troughs of low pressure crossing most areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands: Showers, longer outbreaks of rain, becoming scattered later, clear intervals developing; winds 10 to 15 mph to 40 to 45 mph.

W, NW fresh to occasional gales; max temp 5 to 6°C (41 to 43°F).

NE England: Showers, winds on hills, becoming gales W to NW fresh to occasional severe gales; max temp 4 to 6°C (38 to 41°F); icy roads.

Channel Islands: SW England, S Wales: Dusky showers, clear intervals; winds W, strong to severe gales; max temp 5 to 6°C (41 to 43°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Frequent showers, heavy and wintry, especially on hills with drifting, icy roads; wind 10 to 15 mph to 30 to 35 mph.

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rather cold and changeable with strong winds in most parts.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Strait of Dover: wind SW, strong to severe gale force; seas very rough. English Channel (E): St George's Sea, Irish Sea: wind W, strong to severe gale force; seas very rough.

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808m.

High tides: 11.32am, 1.32pm, 5.32pm, 7.32am, 11.32pm.

Low tides: 5.32am, 7.32pm, 11.32pm, 1.32am.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTs Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are an advancing wedge

Weather

<h4